P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,761—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

BRA[illegible] OF TH[illegible] BOMB[illegible] BRANC[illegible] OF TH[illegible] ROYAL ASIAT[illegible]

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

[illegible]NGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

O[illegible] ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL [illegible]MERS at BOMBAY, Passengers will be landed as soon [illegible]sible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be lan[illegible] the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after pay[illegible] of duty.

No Launches or B[illegible] except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th October, 1899

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec,
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	23rd ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th ,,
			1900
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th ,,
M. L. ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
*MARIA VALERIE.	A. Fellner	4,235	18th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross he Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	22nd Nov., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 23, 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. Yoshizawa, 3,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th Oct. 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road,
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,538 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 2nd November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 31st October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,320	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	16th Jan. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	Durrande.	15th Nov., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SPORTING GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

EXPRESS RIFLES.
COLT'S MAGAZINE RIFLES.
WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.
MARTINI-MITFORD SPORTING RIFLES.
LEE-METFORD MAGAZINE, SPORTING RIFLES AND CARBINES.
ANSON & DEELEY'S HAMMERLESS GUNS.
TREACHER & CO.'S KEEPER GUNS,
and others in great variety.
THE NEW MAUSER PISTOL.
REVOLVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ELEY'S "FIELD" LOADED CARTRIDGES.
Loaded with Schultze's Powder without Extra Charge.
ELEY'S RIFLE AND REVOLVER CARTRIDGES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

'GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

LARGEST & CHEAPEST
HOUSE IN INDIA.
VARIETIES OF
PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES
FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS :—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS,
AND OTHERS.

☞ COMPARE PRICES. ☜

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12-6.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11

Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
RESERVE FUND	£2,202,400

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdall C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully illustrated catalogues, apply to the Sole-Agents :—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY.

Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)

(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House; and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for,
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LARGE SCALE.

MILITARY MAP OF THE NATAL FRONTIER.

BOLDLY PRINTED IN COLOURS,

Showing Railways, Roads, Telegraphs, Mountains Passes, Heights, Railway Distances, Town Populations, Sites of Engagements.

Price, Re. 0-12.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "HISPANIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN THE LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALYAN.

ON and from WEDNESDAY next, the first of November 1899, and until further notice, the Down Thana Passenger train leaving Victoria Terminus at 12-0 o'clock, will run on to Kalyan, arriving there at 13-37, and a new train will start from Kalyan at 14-6 and arrive into Bombay at 15-45, running in connection with the present Up Thana Passenger train leaving Thana at 14-40.

For timings at intermediate stations see the poster notice exhibited at stations.

H. H. SWAN,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 23th of October 1899.

LANOWLI HOTEL.

EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUSUINE
OPENS FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.

For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

NOTICE.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

TO LET, a PLOT of GROUND suitable for Tents. Apply to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

POLICE ORDER.

As the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any fireworks on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, 30th October, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE Public desiring to see the DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS from TUESDAY to SUNDAY next, are informed that the following is the route laid down:—

I. Carriages starting from the Town Hall should proceed along Bazaar Gate Street and after passing the Bazaar Gate Street Police Station turn into Hornby Road South of the Municipal Garden thence pass by the Gaiety Theatre into Cruikshank Road, Carnac Road and Shaik Memon Street and Mumbadevi; they will then proceed along Kalbadevi Road upto Robert Money Institution at which point they will turn and pass up Kalbadevi, Mumbadevi, Pydhoni and Bhendi Bazaar Roads to J. J. Hospital.

II. Carriages starting from J. J. Hospital will go down the Bhendy Bazaar, Pydhoni and Mumbadevi Roads into Shaik Memon Street and pass along the Hornby Road, Victoria Terminus into Bazaar Gate Street up to the Town Hall where they will turn and follow the route laid down in para. I.

In the event of a crush in Shaik Memon Street (Marvadi Bazaar), carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Balaji Shamshet street, Abdul Rahiman Street on to Hornby Road.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 30th October, 1899.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
„ 5 „ „ „ 3 „
„ 4 „ „ „ 2 „

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that under Section 19, Sub-section 12 of the Municipal Act III of 1888, the Municipal Commissioner will begin on 7th November, 1899, to REVISE the LIST of PERSONS appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL prepared under Sub-section I of the aforesaid Section, and he will, for this purpose, hear between 11 A.M., and 2 P.M., at the Chief Municipal Office on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, between the 7th and 10th November, both days inclusive, the claims, objections and applications which may have been duly made under Sub-sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the said Section on or before the 1st proximo.

W. L. HARVEY.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 30th October, 1899.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSETJEE ROAD, UPPER MAHIM.

At the risk and on account of Baba Saheb bin Hajee Miya Kaywal and Mahomed Esoof bin Baba Saheb Kaywal, and under instructions from the mortgagees, and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the mortgage deed, dated the 27th day of October, 1891, and made between the said Baba Saheb bin Hajee Miya Kaywal and Mahomed Esoof bin Baba Saheb Kaywal of the one part, and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1899, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of land or oart known as Cussabeheer, together with cocoanut and other trees, wells, messuages, tenements, or chawls and bungalow standing thereon, situate without the Fort, at Upper Mahim, or Lady Jamsetjee Road, containing by admeasurement about 2,459 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old Nos. 179 and 744, New No 3877, old Survey No. 11, and new Survey No.—, and bounded on the east, by Lady Jamsetjee Road, on the west, by the oart of Bandoo Shaik Esmail Bangarker, on the north, by the oart of Sorabjee Merwanjee Panthakee, and on the south, by the Mahim Bazar Road, and which premises are assessed by the Municipality under G. ward Nos. 5111, 5112, 5113 (1), 5113 (2), 5113 (3), 5113 (4) and street Nos. 439, 440, 441, 441A, 441B, 441C, 442, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim, and Kola, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office No. 101, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS, TILED SHEDS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., receiver in suit No. 328 of 1899, Suleman Haji Esmail Chotani vs. Bai Maryambai and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, 1899, at 2 p.m., at Nowroji Hill, Chinch Bunder Timber shop, consisting of two tiled sheds for removal, and a lot of teak and bent teak joists, planks, iron-barred window frames, bamboos, cupboard and shop bench.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

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Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885,

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, ESQ. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, ESQ., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, Chima, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta

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NOTICES.

SCOTSMEN desirous of celebrating the FORTHCOMING ANNIVERSARY of St. ANDREWS DAY are invited TO MEET at the CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA and CHINA, on TUESDAY next, 31st instant, at 5-30 P.M.

POONA EXTRA RACES.
TUESDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.
THURSDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.
SATURDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

SPECIAL TRAINS will RUN from and back to Bombay as ADVERTISED.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

[illegible], 25th October 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.
31ST OCTOBER, 2ND and 4TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

WITH reference to the notice, dated the fifth of September, 1899, the DOWN and UP EXPRESS TRAINS will again RUN between BOMBAY and POONA on TUESDAY, the 31st October, THURSDAY, the 2nd, and on SATURDAY, the 4th of November, 1899, as under :—

DOWN TRAIN.	H. M.	UP TRAIN.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay ....Dep	10 45	Poona ....Dep	19 0
Poona ....Arrl	14 11	Victoria Terminus, Bombay ....Arrl	22 47

Passengers holding Return Tickets to Poona by the Down Express Train on those days must return by the Return Special Train the same day, by which Train only the Tickets will be available.

A DINNING CAR will RUN on these Trains as before.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 24th of October, 1899.

NOTICE.
MATHERAN.
PLAGUE MEASURES.

ATTENTION is INVITED to the orders of Government in the "Government Gazette" of the 12th October, 1899.

2. (a) Persons other than those who may reside in private houses or hotels in Matheran and (b) servants, who come from infected areas are liable to detention in a Quarantine Camp, unless provided with the certificates specified in the Government Notification.

3. The detailed rules may be seen at the Neral Station, Dustcorie and Superintendent's Office.

M. COLLIE, MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS for DECK PASSAGES to ALL PORTS of EAST AFRICA have to submit permits of the Protector of Emigrants Office when tickets will be granted.

Applicants for tickets SOUTH of ZANZIBAR and up to DELAGOA BAY have besides to produce certificates of domicile or safe conduct papers of the respective African authorities.

Applicants for tickets beyond DELAGOA BAY up to CAPE TOWN or beyond have to PRODUCE PASS PORTS of the GOVERNMENTS of BOMBAY, MADRAS or CALCUTTA.

PASS PORTS of the PORTUGUESE CONSULATES in India will not be admitted.

All certificates of Domicile, safe conduct papers and Indian Government pass ports will have to be legalised by the Portuguese Consul General at Zanzibar.

F. HEYER,
Agent, German East Africa Line.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
TENDERS FOR WOODEN SLEEPERS.

THE Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, 30th November, for the SUPPLY of 130,000 TIMBER SLEEPERS of sizes cut from one of the following Timbers :—Teak, Irumboogum, Erool, Pynkadoo Sal or such other Timber as may be approved by the Engineer-in-Chief before the Contract is signed. The Sleepers must be delivered by Contractors at the Company's Depots at Tellicherry or Calicut where they will be inspected by an Officer deputed for this purpose.

Full particulars can be obtained on application by letter to The ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF for Construction Madras Railway, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager, Madras Railway.

Madras, 16th October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS, OR REFINED PETROLEUM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months, is estimated at cases 20,000 (twenty thousand cases).

QUALITY.—Russian Oil warranted not less than 150° fire test.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY OF OIL MINERAL CYLINDER LUBRICATING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months, is estimated at Tons 100 (one hundred tons).

SAMPLES representing such quality as it is intended to supply should be sent in in sealed Drums of not less than 5 gallons for trial.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY OF OIL MINERAL AXLE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months, is estimated at Tons 250 (two hundred and fifty tons).

SAMPLES representing such quality as it is intended to supply, should be sent in in sealed Drums of not less than 5 gallons for trial.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1899.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Call Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice an moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

• •	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,195
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	{ 10,000 { 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75 }	8 p.c.	91
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half	yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	225
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.& W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	460
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs,50	1,675
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	410
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	300
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1 000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.5	140
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,680
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	5
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 45	1,250
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	55,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	550
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	490
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	230
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	145
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	515
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	260
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	980	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	200
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs1	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x1
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Breuls Canpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	375
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	430
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	130xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	340
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1,800
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	75
Volkart	...	000	--	Rs 80	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	572 1-2
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	465

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6-0m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 9-4m., 9-50a. Low water, 2-44m., 3-14a.
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.
Meeting of Scotchmen *re* St. Andrew's Dinner, Chartered Bank, 5-30 p.m.
Arrival of R. I. M. S. Clive.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 4-45.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, per s.s. Kola, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Friday, the 3rd November.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Carthage entered the dock on Saturday, the s.s, Dido on Sunday, and the s.s. Bezwada, yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Coromandel entered the dock on Sunday, the s.s. Pemba and Socotra yesterday, and the s.s. Amana left it on Saturday.

BURGLARY AT AGIARY LANE.—Rama Chimnaji, a Hindu, who resides on the ground floor of a house at Agiary Lane, has reported to the police, that during his absence from home on Sunday last, his room was entered through a window at the back of the house, and gold and silver ornaments and currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 259 were abstracted from a box.

SHOT BY AN AIR GUN.—On Sunday afternoon, one Shewram Rawji was seated in company of three others, playing cards, in the verandah of a chawl, behind the Essuf Buildings on Piquet Road, when he was struck on the head by a pellet from an air gun. The pellet entered the scalp, causing a wound two inches long. The man was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. It is not known who fired the gun. There are several Europeans residing in the Essuf Buildings.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. C. H. Bond, a clerk on board the steam-ship Haidari, reported to the police, yesterday morning that on Saturday midnight he locked his cabin and slept on No. 2 hatch, placing the key of the cabin under his pillow. The next morning, when he went to the cabin, he found the door open and the key lying on his table. He immediately examined his cash-box and discovered two currency notes for Rs. 50 each and Rs. 130 in small notes, stolen therefrom. The complainant's servant, who was seen at the cabin early that morning has absconded.

JUVENILE PLAY.—Abdoola Abdool Kadur, a Mahomedan lad, aged fourteen years, residing with his parents at Doctor Street, was on Sunday morning playing with a bottle containing gunpowder. The boy held the bottle over a fire and commenced shaking it, when the powder exploded, bursting the bottle. He was cut all over his body by the pieces of glass striking him. Another boy named Ismail, who was in the room at the time, was also cut in two places. Both the injured lads were conveyed to the J. J Hospital, where they have been detained for treatment.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infanty, Marine Battolion, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m :—

March	under the Flag of Victory	Von Blon
Cverture	Tancredi	Rossini,
Reminiscencs of	All Nations	Godfrey.
Fantastic Dance	Dodo	Buck
Selection	The Geisha	Sidney Jones
Valse	Love Me	Coward

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, apparently aged about thirty or thirty-five years, was on Sunday last, found floating in the sea at the back of the Churney Road Station, by a mendicant, who gave information to the police. The latter had the body removed, which was dressed only in a dhotur, while a bundee and a skull-cap were found on the rock near the body. The deceased appeared to be a Ghatee of the labouring class. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Kennedy Sea Face, on the body, when the jury returned an open verdict.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at Her Majesty's Common Prison, on the body of Abdool Rahiman Ghisoo, a convict in the prison, aged forty years. The deceased was undergoing a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment, awarded to him by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting second Presidency Magistrate, for criminal trespass, on the 5th instant. On the 24th idem the prisoner was found to be suffering from high fever, and was kept under observation, but he did not develope any symptoms of plague. He was afterwards transferred to the prison hospital, where he was treated for relapsing fever. He did not recover and died on Sunday. A verdict of death from relapsing fever was recorded.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S SERUM.

DR. N. H. CHOKSY, Medical Officer in charge of the Arthur Road Hospital, has submitted to the Municipal Commissioner the following report on cases of plague treated with Professor Lustig's Serum, at the Arthur Road Hospital, during September 1899:—The total admissions during the month numbered 38; 17 cases were treated with the serum and 17 by ordinary methods, every alternate case being taken for serum. Of the rest, 1 case died before he could be seen by the Medical Officer; and three cases belonged to that peculiar type of plague which is characterised by the absence of apparent buboes, or any affections of the internal organs, and in which diagnosis is not possible unless the patient dies or recovers. Bacteriological examination and cultures have repeatedly failed to reveal the nature of the cases, and it is only by the temperature curves, which are typical of plague, and other symptoms that the cases are ultimately recognised as such. Two of these cases died, and one recovered under ordinary treatment, The serum cases were divided into two series. In the first series 8 cases were treated, and of these 5 died and 3 recovered; in the second series there were 9 cases, and of these 4 died and 5 recovered. Of the 17 cases not treated with serum, 16 died and 1 recovered. On analysing the nature of the cases, it is seen that, amongst the serum cases, there were 4 moribund and 1 convalescent patients, as against 6 moribund in the non-serum cases; so that the former had an advantage over the latter of 2 less moribund and 1 convalescent. The results may be summed up as follows:—

	No.	Died.	Recovered.
Serum cases	17	9	8
Non-serum cases	17	16	1

The figures of the report for August require correction, as one case, amongst those not treated with the serum that was taken as cured, died subsequently, so that the revised figure would be :—

	No.	Died.	Recovered.
Serum cases	15	12	3
Non-serum cases	15	10	5

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	4	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	9	4	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	2	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	18
Total	29	21	112
Total plague deaths to date	59,930	52,893	
Same date last year	10	14	111

DAMAUN.

There was one more death at Kharewadi in Lower Damaun, the victim being a young female of the Mitra Machi caste, who was married only a few months ago and whose husband, a resident of Varkoond, died of plague a few days ago. She is said to have removed to her parent's house at Kharewadi after she was attacked at Varkoond. All the Mitra Machis of Kharewadi have evacuated their houses and gone to reside in mandwas. So also on the appearance of dead rats at Machiwada and Magarwada at Upper Damaun the residents have evacuated their dwellings, and have occupied mandwas erected on the sea-shore behind the Fort of Upper Damaun.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE MOHANLAL KAHANDAS GINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE second annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Hummum Street Dr. L. J. Pinto, chairman of the board, presiding. The directors' report was as follows :—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their annual report and audited accounts of this company for the year ended 31st July 1899, showing a net profit of Rs. 3,119-10-0, equal to more than 10 per cent. on the share capital. Out of this profit your directors have set apart Rs. 300 to depreciation account, and Rs. 1300 to reserve fund, and they recommend a dividend of Rs. 8 per share, free of income-tax, being 8 per cent. on the paid up capital, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 119-10-0 to next year's account. Mr. Motichand Deochand having retired from the board, your directors have invited Mr. Haridas Shamjee to take his place, and you will be asked to confirm his appointment. The following director, Mr. Keshavlal Sakhidas, retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The report and audited accounts were approved, adopted, and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 8 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. Mr. Haridas Shamjee's appointment as a director was approved and confirmed. Mr. Jamnadas Pranjivandas was re-appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 50. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

WADIA MILLS, LD.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Wadia Mills, Ld., (in liquidation) was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, to consider the liquidators' report and to adopt resolutions thereon. Mr. Jamsetji B. Wadia presided. The following liquidators' report was read to the meeting :—

Dear Sir,—We, the liquidators appointed by you for winding up the Wadia Mills, Limited, beg to address you as under as to the state of the company's affairs and certain proposals thereon for your information and opinion. Immediately after we took charge we discussed the advisability of working the mill or otherwise, and we decided to take charge and pay for such cotton as was purchased and selected but remained unweighed, and to continue to work until such cotton was consumed, and thereafter the mill was closed on the 11th August 1899. The manufactured yarn and yarn in hand was delivered to purchasers with whom the company had entered into contracts. We also invited claimants on the estate to send in their claims on or before the 29th August last. In accordance therewith claims came in due course and we have adjudicated upon almost all the claims received. We also caused the properties of the company to be reported upon and assessed, viz., all machinery plants, tools, &c., by Mr. Brady, and the land and building by Mr. P. K. Joshipara L. C. E. In the meantime we have also collected the assets by sale of yarn, waste &c., and we estimate that after paying off all debts except that due to the agents and expenses incurred hitherto, there will remain in our hands a cash balance of about Rs. 20,000. The company's assets and liabilities will on the whole amount to Rs. 7,49,150. As against these assets the agents claim Rs. 9,11,000 for principal and interest and in addition commission about Rs. 26,000, making a claim together of about Rs. 9,37,000. Thus leaving a balance of Rs, 188,000 or thereabouts as dead loss, provided the assets realize the above estimates. But we are afraid that owing to the present state of the money market, and the prospect of mill-industry for another year at least being very gloomy, the assets will not come to the above figure, and may probably realize another lac or so less. Under these circumstances it is our opinion that if the shareholders consent to surrender the assets to the agents, and convey to them the same by regular deeds at the agents' costs in consideration of the debt due to the latter, the shareholders will in no way be prejudiced. We have made this suggestion to the agents and pointed out to them that instead of undergoing further expenditure of advertising for sale and putting the property to sale, paying commission to auctioneers &c. it would be more to their advantage to consent to such transfer. They have shown their willingness to do so provided the shareholders raised no objection or do not doubt the bonafides on their part in accepting the same.

On the motion of the chairman the following resolution was carried :—That the whole of the assets and and properties of the company be made over to Messrs. Jairam, Narronjee Sons Co., the late agents of the company, in full satisfaction of their claims against the company, they undertaking to pay all the liabilities of the company, including costs of liquidation and legal expenses, stamp, registration charges, &c., of and incidental to the assignment and conveyance of the said assets and properties to them.

Mr. Ardeshir B. Patel proposed and it was resolved that the liquidators be and they are authorized to assign transfer and convey to the said firm of Jairam, Narronjee Sons and Co. or to their nominees, all the assets and properties of the company in accordance with 1st resolution.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st October, 1899.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters, this evening, at 6 p.m.

2. The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company—No. 4677 Buger H A Fido and No. 4678 Vol H R Vincent.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st October, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall compound)—To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m , 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

2. There will be Examination of Gun Layers at the Town Hall Compound on Thursday the 2nd and 9th November; and at Byculla Headquarters on Wednesday the 1st and 8th November, at 7 a.m. sharp.

Layers will be Examined by the test laid down in Garrison Artillery Drill, 3 rounds with the Crossbar and 3 rounds with the Ordinary target sight and must make half marks to qualify.

Layers will be examined on either or both the days mentioned, in the latter case their best score will count for place in the list.

The best 3 qualified layers in each Company will wear the Layers Badge for the remainder of the season.

Under conditions seimilar to above one badge per Company will be allotted to Sergts.

3. No. 1 Order of yesterdays date for Corpl C F Spencer Read and Sergt A G Hyde.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Tuesday, 31st October—Vigil of All Saints.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral)—Hymns 428 and 437.
Wednesday, 1st November—Festival of All Saints.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 427, 319, 415.

THE CHURCH OF S. MARY THE VIRGIN PAREL.
All Saints Day—Wednesday, 1st November.
Madras Time.
7 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.
Tuesday, October 31—All Saints Festival.
8 p.m.—Solemn Evensong and Sermon, preacher Rev Fr E Iwin.
Wednesday, November 1—All Saints Day.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
8 p.m.—Solemn Evensong.
The Alms during the Festival will be given to the All Saints Sisterhood.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
Near School of Art.
All Saints Day, November 1.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 26th October, 1899 :—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 21st Oct., 1899	10,300,700
3 Balance to be remitted from 22nd Oct., 1899, to 31st March, 1900	6,699,300

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 30TH OF OCTOBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·872	SE	1	92·1	54·7	40	...	5·59	−11·87
Sirsa	29·892	SE	2	91·8	56·1	27	..	2·21	−10·45
Delhi	29·8[illegible]6	NW	3	87·2	65·1	27	...	11·16	−15·07
Agra	29·902	SW	3	90·0	60·9	42	..	21·83	−5·26
Cawnpore	29·901	WSW	1	88·3	58·0	54	...	43·34	...
Allahabad	29·885	Calm	4	88·1	55·4	61	...	38·85	+1·88
Jhansi	29·925	WNW	2	90·7	64·6	35	...	28·48	−9·00
Jacobabad	29·845	Calm	7	100·0	53·0	48	...	0·00	−2·73
Karachi	29·893	Calm	5	92·9	67·2	85	...	0·09	−5·99
Jeypore	29·931	WNW	2	91·2	57·6	39	..	10·96	−15·67
Ajmere	29·939	Calm	2	91·4	55·7	46	...	8·84	−11·19
Deesa	29·909	NE	7	98·6	62·0	26	...	1·27	−24·66
Ahmedabad	29·909	NE	2	98·7	67·6	24	...	5·05	...
Bhuj	29·911	WSW	5	97·3	63·9	36	...	5·05	−8·84
Jamnagar	29·908	S	9	97·6	62·2	55	...	5·57	...
Rajkot	29·910	Calm	2	97·4	59·9	13	...	7·35	−20·52
Bhownagar Para	29·908	NW	5	93·1	61·7	3	...	5·38	..
Veraval	29·888	NNE	5	90·1	68·3	31	...	4·91	...
Neemuch	29·950	N	4	90·5	56·6	61	...	10·96	−19·59
Indore	29·945	Calm	2	90·2	56·6	29	...	15·13	−17·91
Saugor	29·952	SSE	3	87·8	65·1	51	...	22·54	−23·13
Jubulpore	29·964	S	1	87·4	52·9	56	...	33·88	−22·57
Hoshangabad	29·947	NE	1	89·7	55·3	73	...	21·97	−31·76
Khandwa	29·970	Calm	4	95·2	55·2	27	...	8·0[illegible]	−23·20
Raipur	29·930	Calm	3	88·8	61·2	48	...	23·61	−25·06
Nagpur	29·911	Calm	5	91·7	6[illegible]·1	39	...	12·41	−34·37
Amraoti	29·[illegible]45	E	C	93·2	67·8	40	...	12·40	−21·67
Akola	29·953	Calm	4	95·9	55·0	31	...	10·65	−23·79
Surat	29·836	NE	4	99·2	64·0	43	...	18·47	−27·42
Malegaon	29·957	W	4	94·9	56·4	25	..	7·14	−16·16
Bombay	29·881	E	9	89·4	74·5	55	...	34·2[illegible]	−38·06
Poona	29·953	NW	4	94·0	56·4	53	...	10·74	−14·67
Ahmednagar	29·948	Calm	6	90·9	57·0	[illegible]5	...	9·42	..
Aurangabad	...	ESE	..	92·3	64·2	22	...	10·76	..
Sholapur	29·906	E	12	94·2	65·1	20	...	11·80	−18·09
Ratnagiri	29·854	SE	3	89·9	70·9	70	...	59·80	−49·23
Belgaum	29·870	ENE	7	86·3	61·4	51	...	26·44	−16·16
Goa	29·879	SE	7	86·0	75·4	91	...	51·83	...
Karwar	29·870	ENE	2	86·2	73·5	90	...	61·90	−60·03
Mangalore	29·874	Calm	3	87·3	77·4	88	...	73·[illegible]2	−36·98
Calicut	29·886	Calm	6	87·2	74·0	95	0·44	72·52	−21·94
Cochin	29·891	SE	...	85·5	75·6	86	..	56·04	−30·11
Bangalore	29·914	W	7	87·2	62·9	92	0·42	16·90	−8·63
Secunderabad	29·861	NE	6	92·1	74·4	41	...	14·73	−14·13
Masulipatam	29·82[illegible]	NNE	8	81·5	75·1	87	0·42	19·37	−13·29
Bellary	29·870	Calm	4	[illegible]0·7	76·3	58	...	12·20	−2·47
Cuddapah	29·815	NW	L	86·0	73·8	95	1·18	11·63	−14·57
Madras	29·791	WSW	7	78·5	71·5	86	1·75	35·[illegible]	+10·06
Coimbatore	29·888	E	2	86·4	72·1	86	..	13·32	+2·59
Trichinopoly	29·857	WSW	5	87·5	76·4	80	...	10·86	−7·45
Negapatam	29·819	W	4	83·0	71·9	84	0·10	42·[illegible]6	+21·90
Colombo	29·910	WSW	10	90·0	78·5	75	..	25·66	−9·81
Aden	29·990	ENE	11	91·3	72·9	71	...	0·02	−0·42

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Calicut, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and at and about Khandwa and Akola, and lowest at and about Madras. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess of its normal at Secunderabad, Sholapur, Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa and Indore, and the minimum 7° in excess at Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Surat, and the lowest, 53° at Jubulpore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Calicut, Bangalore, Bellary and Cuddapah, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Belgaum, Sholapur and Amraoti.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Madras (1'75") and Cuddapah (1'18"), 0'42 cents at Bangalore and Masulipatam, 0'41 at Calicut and 0'10 at Negapatam.

The isobars indicate a small area of low pressure at and about Madras and the weather on and off the Coromandel Coast is in a slightly unsettled condition. Conditions are favourable for rain in Local showers in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 29.

Sunday's observations: Pressure has given way briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, Sind and West Punjab, and slightly in Rajputana and East Punjab. It has risen slightly in Bengal, Chota Nagpur and East of Central Provinces, and has been steady elsewherr. Rain has fallen in Burma, East and North Bengal and Assam, Chittagong has received five inches and Akyab Bhamo, Silchar and Sibsagar amounts are ranging from one to three inches; showers are reported from Ceylon, Malabar and Madras Coast; Trincomalee, Trivandrum and Coconada have received nearly two inches. The temperature is in defect in Bengal, Assam and Upper and Central Burma and in parts of Rajputana and Punjab, and is in excess elsewhere except locally. At Madras the excess is considerably smaller to-day and averages only three degrees in Gujerat and four in Berar the areas of largest excess.

Monday's observations: Pressure has fallen slightly in the Punjab and Rajputana and briskly in Kashmir, and a shallow depression is lying over Upper Sind and South-West Punjab. Pressure has risen generally elsewhere, the rise being brisk in Lower and Central Burma and in South India and Ceylon. The depression in the west of the Bay is apparently concentrating, and winds are cyclonic and are increasing in strength on the Madras Coast. Rain has increased in Burma and has been heavy in Chittagong and Arakan Coasts. Amounts between five and seven inches have been received at Chittagong and Akyab and from one to two inches at Minbu, Yamethin, Mandalay. Tanggyi and Whamo. Shower have fallen in Assam, North Bengal Madras. Malabar and Mysore. Cuddapah, Nellore and Madras report falls ranging from ond to two inches. The mean temperatures are in defect in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the N.-W. Provinces and on the Madras Coast, and are normal or in excess elsewhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Weather clear, but occasionally cloudy at the close of the week. Days hot; nights and mornings cool. No rain fell during the week. There is little change in prospects, which continue to be very gloomy. Harvesting of the earlier autumn crops is in progress in parts of Hoshangabad and Nimar, and poor outturns are being reaped; the later crops, including juar, have further deteriorated. Cotton is being picked in Nagpur, Nimar and Chhindwara, and pressing of sugarcane is in progress in Bhandara. The Wainganga rice crop is now practically lost, and only nominal yields are expected in Bilaspur and Raipur outside irrigated and best situated fields. The standing rice crop in Sambalpur is fast deteriorating. Winter sowings continue in places and have been most extensive in the northern districts than elsewhere. The early sown crops, which have generally germinated well, have begun to wither in a good many places. Early rain would prove the saving of the rabi crops, but cannot now materially benefit the kharif. The harvesting of the early sown autumn crops and cutting of grass affords labourers temporary occupation; but distress continues to spread. Relief-works are being opened in three Divisions; and village relief continues as before. The number of famine works were as follows:—Relief-workers—men 12,474, women 6,782, children 20,300, unclassed 15,059, total 54,675; dependants—men nil, women nil, children 2,444, unclassed 23, total 2,467. Otherwise relieved, including numbers relieved in their houses or fed at relief-kitchens and weaver relief—men 23,047, women 31,142, children 67,852, unclassed 42,672, total 164,713; grand total on relief is 221,855, or a hundred thousand more than reported last week, of whom 167,180 are on gratuitous relief. Newly opened relief-camps have not yet reported numbers. Divisional totals are—Jubbulpore 14,922, Nerbudda 76,643, (Betul 48,000) Nagpur 61,974 (Balaghat 31,000). Chhattisgarh 81,771 (Bilaspur 53,878). On 125 private malguzari works in Bilaspur 13,445 persons are being relieved. Scarcity of fodder and water is increasing in parts of Betul, Nimar, Chindwara, Narsinghpur, Seoni, Saugor and the Nagpur country. In Seoni nallas are being dammed by villagers, and in some places at the cost of the District Council. Cattle disease exists in sporadic form in six districts. Prices have generally slackened on account of imports, but the price of wheat has risen in six districts. The cheapest prices are—wheat 12 1-2, gram 14, rice 11 and juar 11 1-4 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—7 1-2, gram 8 1-2 and rice 6 3-4. Price of juar 7 seers per rupee reported from Chindwara, seems doubtful.

PUNJAB.

Rainfall.—Fair rainfall reported from the head-quarter stations Rawalpindi and Murree. But slight rain fell at other stations in Rawalpindi District and in Rohtak Karnal, Umballa Jullundor and Ferozepore. Nominal showers were received in Mooltan Amritsar Lahore Sialkot Gujrat Shahpur Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Prices.—The price of wheat has risen only in Rohtak Hissar and Sialkot. It has fallen in Gurgaon, Delhi, Umballa Mooltan Lahore Amritsar Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan and has remained stationery in others. There has been marked fall in the prices of all the staple food crops in Gurgaon. Wheat is selling from 9 to 11 1-2 gram 9 3-4 to 13 1-2 maize 10 to 15 bulrush millet 9 to 10 barley 10 1-2 to 12 rice 9 1-2 to 10 1-2 great millet 10 to 12 1-2 seers per rupee.

Agricultural operations.—Sowings generally on irrigated lands in progress in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon Delhi, Karnal, Ferozepore, Mooltan Lahore, Sialkot, Gujrat, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Land is being prepared for the spring crop in Amritsar, but rain is very badly wanted for sowings on dry lands.

Crops and outturn.—The autumn crop is being harvested in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnal, Jullundur, Amritsar, Ferozepore and Rawalpindi. The condition of the autumn crop is said to be generally good in Peshawar. The well and canal crops in Ferozepore, Muktsar and Fazilka Tahsils are reported below average but average in other parts. In Lahore the canal crops are about average, but well-irrigated crops are below average. The irrigated crops in Amritsar, Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan are average as before, but below average in the Districts of Delhi Division and in Mooltan and Jullundur. The crops in Shahpur have mostly dried up. The propects of the unirrigated crop are very bad everywhere. In Delhi no outturn is expected on dry lands, whereas the outturn in Gurgaon is estimated at from 2 to 4 annas. The dry land crop has got spoilt in Ferozepore Amritsar and Sialkot, and is poor in Mooltan, Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan.

Damage done to crops,—The crops have chiefly been injured by the drought, but damage by insects also is reported from Ferozepore and Lahore.

Agricultural stock.—Cattle are out of condition in Hissar, Rohatak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Amritsar, Sialkot and Gujrat and are dying of starvation in Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan.

Pasturage.—Fodder is very scarce in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi Karnal, Jullunder, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujrat. Shapur, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. Rice, sugarcane and maize crops are being used as fodder in Lahore Amritsar and Gujrat.

Famine relief works.—Average number of test and famine works in—

Hissar	4,49,719	against	59,000
Rohtak	7,456	,,	6,057
Delhi	1,400	,,	1,120
Karnal	1,318	,,	1,657
Ferozepore	2,424	,,	2,356

No test-works in Gurgaon this week. One test-work was opened in Umballa, but no labourer appeared. Relief works will, later on, be required in Ajnala Tahsil of the Amritsar District unless the rain falls quickly. Test-works will shortly be opened in Kharian Tahsil of the Gujrat District.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·823
Temperature of the Air	degrees	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		72·2
Dew Point		76·3
Relative humidity of Air		0·602
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		75·0
General Directions of wind*		NW, E, NW, NNW, NNE
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	199

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—OCTOBER 29.

10 p.m.	80·1

MONDAY—OCTOBER 30.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	82·6
2 p.m.	88·2
4 p.m.	86·6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 28th October, as compared with the statement of 21st October :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 21. Rs.	Oct. 28. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,03,503	59,30,835
Do. do. at Branches	17,81,833	22,55,359
Other Deposits	309,80,401	333,36,381
Post Bills	4,173	3,900
Credits, undrawn	9,99,905	10,81,434
Rs.	565,69,815	596,07,900
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	89 91 506	89,91,283
Other authorised Securities	34,37,499	34,37,499
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	42,70,868	42,22,748
Loans do. do. do.	188,46,811	190,58,255
Bills Discounted and purchased	70,9[illegible],533	73,02,593
Dead Stock	4,22 815	4,22,815
Stamps and Stationery	20,833	20,894
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	2,08,648	2,07,929
Cash	132 79 252	159,43,833
Rs.	565,69,815	596,07,900

THEY MUST AGREE.

As to matters that have no practical outcome it is of no consequence whether we agree or not. The earth may be, as some say it is, a molten mass (save for a shell a few miles thick on the outside), or it may be solid and cool all the way through from London to Sydney. However it may be, we can *do* nothing about it. So let the scientific chaps go on speculating to their heart's content; the world will keep revolving as usual, and we shall have to continue picking up our living from its surface.

Recently in my reading I have come upon articles in certain medical journals—uncanny, uninteresting publications, that they are, for nonprofessional perusal—going to show that it is *not the heart* which impels the blood through the body, but the chemical action of oxygen inhaled by the lungs. A prodigious discovery, if it is a discovery at all.

Yet what odds would it make? None whatever. Fair women would blush by the help of the capillaries as of old, and we should tie rags around cut fingers just the same. It follows, my brethren, that some things may be mysteries to the end of the chapter, and no harm done, and others may differ without disturbing the serenity of our passing days—a most soothing reflection.

But the advantage or otherwise of a person's food agreeing or disagreeing with him is *not* a mere matter of opinion. There is only one way to look at that. As a whole, food *must* agree with us, and we with it, or we are ruined. A lady of Sheffield Mrs. S. A. Smith, suffered a long, wearisome, and costly illness, simply because her food failed to agree with her. For three years she was weak and wretched on account of it. The light and pleasure went out of her life. She needed to eat, of course, just as she needed to breathe; yet, after every meal—commonly of light things taken in small quantities, and slowly—she was immediately siezed with pains in the stomach, the chest, and the left side. Was not this a hard recompense for doing what nature compelled her to do—to eat?

Any act which causes pain is performed as seldom as possible, and as incompletely. For who wants to suffer?

Eating so little—not half as much as her body called for—Mrs. Smith lost flesh and strength. Necessarily. Draw more money out of the bank than you deposit and presently the bank returns your cheques marked "No funds," To be sure. Nobody can make twice two equal five.

"I got to be so feeble I could scarcely get about," says the lady. "I was like this for three years from the spring of 1893—being worse in the spring than at other seasons. What to do more than I had done, I didn't know, when one day, my aunt Mrs. William Andrew, of Willoughton, urged me to take Mother Seigel's Syrup. After having done so for a short time, the complaint—indigestion—was better, and soon it wholly disappeared. I am now entirely cured and strong and hearty as I was before my illness came upon me. You may rest assured that, after so fortunate an experience with Mother Seigel's Syrup, I recommended it to all my friends, and in sending you this short statement it is my wish that you should print it for the good of others if you so desire." (Signed) S. A. Smith, 44, Ditchingham Road, Sheffield June 3, 1898.

"In April of this year (1898)," says another "my health began to fail. I felt drowsy, and tired with the least exertion. After every meal I had oppression at the chest and sides, and a great deal of pain. Whatever food I took *disagreed with me*, and I grew weak. I am a dressmaker, and when at my work I had so great pain I could hardly bear it. I tried all the usual medicines for indigestion, but got worse and worse. One day in July, I read about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and got a bottle of Mr. Hattersley, chemist, West India Dock Road, and in a few days felt better. After taking a second bottle I was cured, and have been well ever since."—(Signed) (Miss) Minnie Wyatt, 46, West India Dock Road, London, E, October 14, 1898.

Yes, it is true, health and life depend on a perfect agreement between ourselves and our food. This is not a matter of opinion. It is a vital and living relationship, and nothing does so much to promote the agreement as the frequent and timely use of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

For Assurance of European and Native Gentlemen.

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LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,
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W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.

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FOR SALE,
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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, October 30.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

-	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	2,41,000	4,07,000	3,69,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom...	80,000	1,93,000	1,37,000
„ „ to Continent....	1,23,000	1,24,000	1,21,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	17,67,000	22,41,000	21,22,900
„ „ to U. K. „ ...	4,94,000	7,24,000	6,26,000
„ " to Continent „ ...	6,51,000	5,73,000	5,81,000
„ Stock in the Ports ...	8,20,000	9,55,000	7,49,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 27th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	32,70,000	33,02,170	25,23,140
„ „ „ of Surats ...	50,000	72,120	51,990

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	7,51,000	5,93,410	3,54,370
„ London	2,000	5,000	3,500
American afloat	1,70,000	4,33,500	3,41,500
East Indian „	......	1,000	500
Total...	9,23,000	10,32,940	6,99,870
Price of Mid.-Americans	4d.	3 1-16d.	3 15-32d.
„ Good Bhownugger	3 10-32d.	2 5-8d.	3d.
Difference...	22-32d.	14-32d.	15-32d.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc	Rs.	1,27,332
„ „ „ Branches	Inc	„	4,70,517
Other „ „	Inc	„	23,55,980
Government Securities	Dec	„	223
Other authorised „			unchanged.
Loans	Inc	„	2,11,445
Bills Discounted and Purchased...	„	„	2,11,060
Balances with other Banks	Dec	„	719
Cash	Inc	„	26,64,631

There was an increase in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week amounting to over 26 1-2 lakhs, at about 159 1-2 lakhs. Public Deposits were greater by 1 1-4 lakh at the Head Office, and 4 3-4 lakhs at the Branches; Private Deposits were 23 1-2 lakhs more. Loans, as well as Bills Discounted and Purchased, were 2 lakhs greater; while in the other items of the Bank's return there was no change to speak of.

Cotton.—The market has been quiet in tone to-day. Exporters did not operate; but the mills bought 400 bales Bengal at Rs. 190 per candy, 250 Surat at Rs. 205, 143 Akola at Rs. 205, 207 Karanja at Rs. 209, 125 Dhollera at Rs. 187.

Wheat and Seeds are quiet and unchanged.

This morning's telegraphic weather and crop reports from the districts advised that there has been no further rainfall. The weather continues bright, and more rain is still much needed generally.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,030	bales.
Wheat	2,651	cwts.
Linseed	2,914	„
Gingellyseed	3,480	„
Poppyseed	658	„
Castorseed	661	„
Rice	7,157	„

Exchange opened quiet this morning at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates remained at this level all day with very little business passing, and closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.	„
Francs	1·71 3-4	„

Government Paper is quiet in tone, with very little business doing. Rates are inclined to be weak, with 94 3-8 quoted for the 30th November Settlement, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 88 to 89 for 3 per cents. For to-day's Settlement the rate touched 95 1-8.

Shares.—No changes in prices are reported to-day; the market is quiet, not to say dull.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th October, as compared with the statement of 17th October, 1899 :—

Liabilities.	October 9. Rs.	A.	P.	October 24. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000	0	0	95,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,78,11,457	9	7	1,28,60,094	12	7
Other Deposits, &c.	5,36,89,105	0	11	5,84,67,493	9	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2 06,300	5	0	3,07,212	7	2
Sundries	24,26,664	13	2	24,26,079	0	4
	10,36,33,527	12	8	10,36,00,879	13	3
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	49,53,390	3	0	42,80,573	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	83,99,305	8	0	83,95,878	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2 09,42,508	3	5	2,14,27,673	0	7
Accounts of Credit do.	2,27,37,092	10	3	2,39,59,597	15	4
Bills discounted, &c.	1,77,23,361	2	11	1 51,66 430	12	1
Balances with other Banks.	6,17,014	3	2	8,09,921	7	10
Bullion	4,940	4	7	4,866	4	7
Dead Stock	13,19,107	11	3	13,17,720	3	4
Stamps	9,530	12	7	8,854	6	6
Sundries	16,10 952	9	2	16 14,960	2	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	68,78 896	11	10	1,21,32,279	5	7
Do. at Branches	1,84,37,397	9	6	1 44,81,125	2	6
Rs.	10,36,33,527	12	8	10,36,00,879	13	3

Liabilities.		
Government Balance at Head Office	10,27,430	Dec.
Do. at Branches	39,23,933	Dec.
Other Deposits	47,78,388	Inc.
Post Bills	1,09,912	Inc.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	6,75,214	Dec.
Loans	4,85,165	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	12,22,505	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	25,56,931	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	52,53,383	Inc.
Do at Branches	39,56,272	Dec.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co.'s Cotton circular dated Hongkong, Oct. 13, says :—Since our last report the yarn market has assumed a much livelier tone owing to the hardening tenor of advices as regards cotton from Bombay, America and China. Consequently holders here very sparingly quitted their holdings at a rise of dols. 2 to dols. 5. Latterly, news of further rise in American cotton as well as in Indian influenced holders to repurchase about 5,000 from the Chinese, out of which they have resold about 2,000 bales to the Chinese, at a substantial profit including which resales, the aggregate turnover consists of 4,000 bales. At the close the tone of the market is very firm.

1,200 bales of	No. 20	sold at	$ 88·00	to	$ 97·00	&	$ 101
300 „	„ 16	„	79·00	„	86·00	„	91 to $ 99
500 „	„ 12	„	71·00	„	80·00	„	84
1,050 „	„ 10	„	70·00	„	86·00	„	90
100 „	„ 8	„	70·00	„	74·00		
50 „	„ 6	„	70·00	„	73·00		

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 7,500 bales and shipments Coastwise and Northwards of about 2,500 bales—at 49,000 bales. Exchange on India is to-day Rs. 141¾ T. T. and Rs. 142 1-4 on demand.

About 200 bales of the local mill have been sold at dols. 90.

Japanese Spinnings in this market are greatly enquired for. A rise of dols. 5 to dols. 8 has been established. Owing to the very firm market in Japan sales are very meagre. No. 20 is dols. 96 to dols. 104, and No. 16, dols. 90 to dols. 90.

Advices from Shanghai are very favourable. A fair amount of business at an advance of one to one and a half Tael per bale has transpired in the early part of the fortnight. Latterly, the decline in exchange and continued news of upward tenor of cotton in Bombay, engendered a speculative feeling amongst dealers, who, at a further advance of Taels 2 to 4, have taken up a moderate amount. 20s. and 10s. have been taken up for Szechuen and river ports, 16s. have not attracted much attention. Sales to the extent of 6,000 bales have transpired as follows :—

1,000 bales of	No. 20	sold at	Tls. 66.00	to	72.00
900 „	„ 16	„	60.00	„	68.00
175 „	„ 12	„	62.00	„	64.00
3,900 „	„ 10	„	56.25	„	63.00
75 „	„ 6	„	54.00		55.50.,

leaving unsold stocks at 46,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 9th instant, has been advised at Rs. 193¼ wire and Rs. 194 post.

Japanese spinnings to the extent of about 2,000 bales have changed hands at a rise of Taels 3 to 4. Locals have met with very warm reception and about 9,000 bales have changed ownership at a substantial rise of Taels 4 to 6 per bale, latterly millers have stopped selling owing to the advance in cotton. China Cotton is very strong and is quoted to-day Tls. 18 to 60 per picul.

Japanese	No. 20	at	Tls. 70.50	to	72.00
„	„ 16	„	69.50	„	74.00
Local	No 10	sold at	Tls. 65.50	to	72.50
„	„ 12	„	„ 71·50		
„	„ 14	„	„ 71.50	to	76.50
„	„ 16	„	„ 73.50	„	78.50

In Japan owing to the firm tenor of advices of Indian as well as American cotton, no business for export has been put through, as millers are firm. No. 20 is quoted from yen 90 to 97. No. 16, yen 89 to 95 1-4.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

MURREE.

DEATH.

JOHN—October 25, at Murree, James A John, fifth son of the late N A John, of Agra, of acute pneumonia, aged 31.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRUNYATE—October 24, at Simla, prematurely, the wife of J B Brunyate, C S, of a son (still-born).

DEATHS.

SMITH—October 25, at Allahabad, from chronic diarhœa, Richard Smith, late Driver, East Indian Railway, aged 53 years.

TEMPLE—September 23, at Meshed, Persia, Florence Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H M Temple, Agent of the Governor-General of India, and H B M Consul-General.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1899.

The news from the seat of war is particularly scanty and what information does arrive is very unreliable. It is almost hopeless to expect that we shall hear what actually did take place at the battle of Glencoe, the almost daily accounts of which are puzzling and mostly contradictory. It was said at first that the Boers lost five guns and by bad generalship were caught between two fires and pursued by cavalry, with the result that they suffered enormous losses. A few days after we were told that no guns were captured and the Boer losses slight. Following this came the startling information that the report of a second victory at Glencoe was untrue, and yesterday a cablegram states that General White has telegraphed that three guns found in the position which the Boers evacuated were dismounted and disabled, while in the fight on October 20th the Boers lost five hundred men. Beside this we must put General Joubert's official computation that in the battle his killed and wounded only amounted to 35 men. The one total is probably as much understated as the other is overestimated, and indeed, in view of the diversified accounts which each day brings, it is unwise to offer any definite opinion. We are informed that a sortie was made by British at Mafeking, the enemy being found in a strong position. The Boers have cut off the water-supply, probably in the hope that the garrison may have to succumb to thirst if successful in combating force of arms, and thus be forced to surrender. This contingency, however will be avoided if the information be correct that the water tanks of the town contain an ample supply, which the recent rains have possibly increased. On Thursday tidings were received that Mafeking was in flames as a consequence of General Cronje's bombardment, but no mention of such a calamity is made in yesterday's news. The intelligence wired by our London correspondent of a sortie at Kimberley is officially confirmed, and there is some evidence that permits us to rely on the accuracy of the reported success. In this engagement there has not been the deplorable loss of officers which has marked the engagements at Glencoe and Elandslaagte. No officers were killed, but Lieutenants Lowndes and Bingham, of the Loyal North Lancashires, were severely wounded, and Lieutenant McClintock, R.E., slightly wounded. According to the latest telegrams the Boer's are closing in on General White's position, and have disposed their force, which is estimated to be between 16,000 and 20,000, in semi circular formation. They are working cautiously, strongly entrenching themselves, and true to their plan of campaign, forging round to the rear, evidently with the intention of cutting off Sir George White's communications with the south. The Boers have been lucky in capturing 1,500 mules with their kit, close to Ladysmith too. This looks bad, for the 1,500 mules could not have been wandering round without drivers. They and their kit would surely have been worth a struggle with the wily body of Boers who carried them off. We are now told that General Yule's column has abandoned Dundee. Does this mean that the wounded have been moved to Ladysmith? The last account of those in hospital at Dundee was that they were all doing well, so it is possible that they have been brought to Sir George White's base. A telegram from Simla unfortunately adds eight to the number of casualties. Three soldiers who had been reported missing were killed, three more believed to be wounded were also killed on the same day, 21st October and another died of his wounds on 27th. All these belonged to the Brave Gordon Highlanders. A private of the Gloucesters also succumbed to his wounds since the lists were published. None of this is cheering news, and we are unfortunately not certain whether it will be contradicted or confirmed later. The German Emperor kindly telegraphed to bid farewell to the Royal Dragoons of which Regiment he is Colonel, but we do not hear that His Majesty wished his men luck. Perhaps the good wish was implied in his hope that they would return safe from South Africa a hope we will all devoutly echo.

Referring to our waterways and the profitable character of Government Irrigation works in this country, Lord Curzon is reported to have said, the other day, that the arguments against private enterprise being enlisted in their construction, were perfectly sound, and for that reason no change in the policy of Government seemed to be desirable. It might be of use to enquire whether, as a fact, these arguments, so cogent fifty years ago, hold good in the present day, when the conditions of industrial occupation have altered so considerably, and when capital has found successful employment in directions, at one time, closed against it. One objection to entrusting Irrigation Works to private companies or individuals in the past, was the want of homogeneity between the agency that would have to be employed in their construction and maintenance, and the communities that would consume the water supplied. It was believed that supervision would have to be minute, and therefore the alien employees of private companies would come into every possible relationship with the native community; that although Government officials come into such contact, their sense of duty and the responsibilities of office are a safeguard against the invasion of private rights, which with the motive only of earning dividends for their shareholders, would inevitably follow upon private agency being similarly employed. These latter considerations, if seriously urged in the present day, must be regarded as a survival of that antipathy that existed in the early days of British occupation between European officials and their non-official confreres who entered into competition with them at a time when official emoluments largely consisted of the profits of trade, that the terms of their service enabled them to earn concurrently with the discharge of public duties on behalf of the East India Company.

The careful observer will now perceive that this sense of duty and responsibility is no longer a monopoly of the Government servant. Railway, mill, mining, planting and other companies have multiplied of late, are large employers of native labour, and come daily and hourly in contact with natives, without offending their prejudices, wounding their feelings or disregarding their rights and privileges. The tendency to increasingly employ native agency is marked, and with such agency there is as little reason to fear irrigation companies coming into conflict with the people as other companies, even when contact is intimate and constantly recurring. Another objection to the encouragement of private irrigation companies was the want of Legislation in respect to rights in water and the position and administrative powers of officers in charge of Irrigation Works. In the present day, we are in a far more satisfactory position in this respect than were our ancestors. It may be that the law in so many words does not yet permit A to claim the right of having his water brought over the land of B. This difficulty existed before and still exists in regard to Government irrigation, but it did not and does not prevent the extension of the benefits of irrigation to private landowners, who often must get their supply over subservient tenements, and in many cases do so without the consent of the owners and notwithstanding their opposition. This is effected by the influence of Government officials, by a little gentle zoolum, but yet with benefit and without creating a scandal. Nor is the state of legislation so hopelessly deficient now as it was before. True, the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 authorises entry on private property for public purposes only, but the interpretation put upon the expression 'public purpose' is extremely wide and has been known to include roads constructed for the sole and exclusive benefit of private individuals. It needs but a specific expansion of the definition of 'public purpose' to allow a private company to carry an applicant's water-course over his obstructive neighbour's land and to enable the blessing of an abundant water-supply to be afforded to Indian agriculture now slavishly dependent on the vicissitudes of season.

A decided advance in Legislation has taken place in the separation of the water from the land-tax. Of late years the Government has been able to make the partition, and it is now well understood and acquiesced in by the ryot who could as easily pay his water-tax at so much per acre to a private company's bill collector as to a Government village official. Nor does this separation of the charges operate in any way to minimise the claim of Government to an increased assessment owing to increased productiveness conferred on land by irrigation water. This claim is regarded as innate, and admitted and submitted to as just and equitable, even should the increased productiveness arise from water not derived from a Government source or a Government work. Nor need the difficulty of collecting this water-rate by private agency be considered insuperable. When the water is from a Government irrigation work or tank, the water-rate is collected with the land-tax, and under the same coercive agency in default. A private company, of course, could not exercise this imperial right, but so great has been the advance in the means afforded the village community for the collection of its civil debts through the village Munsif's Court that a private irrigation company could inexpensively collect its numerous small claims for water-supply through this tribunal, in a perfectly constitutional manner, that would not offend tradition or usage. Having shown that substantial objections to the employment of private capital in irrigation works are largely discounted by the conditions and practices of the present day we need not consider the minor and collateral questions in this connection, such as the claims of rival companies to official consideration, prescriptive rights of individuals in water guarantees of interest, termination of leases, degree and nature of official control, and a multitude of other details, for there is no want of precedent for each and every one of these matters in other fields of industry, which Government regulates and supervises. Nor need the question of an increase of state functions and responsibilities be allowed to militate against the provision of a blessing so great as an abundant supply of water to a thirsty land periodically threatened with scarcity and famine. We have said enough to show that the arguments against the employment of private capital, or irrigation works are now not so formidable as they were in the past, and as, despite what Government has done in this direction both with borrowed money and current revenue, much—very much—remains to be done, the time has arrived for Lord Curzon to seriously consider whether a change of policy does not seem desirable.

The second memorandum on the Sesamum Crop in Bombay Presidency, issued by the Land Records and Agricultural Department, gives the estimates up to the 5th October. The prospects of the crop cannot be said to be satisfactory. The total area under the crop for the British districts of the Presidency and the Native States is 365,000 acres, this being only 40 per cent. of the average of the previous five years, and is 58 per cent. below the area of last year. In Upper Sind a favourable inundation has caused a slight increase of the area, but otherwise the decrease is general. In Gujarat, where sesamum is grown chiefly as a late crop, the decreased area is most marked, as sowings could not be made owing to the absence of rabi rains. The early crop also suffered extensively from the same cause, especially in Gujarat, Deccan and parts of the Karnatak, and is hardly expected to yield any seed. Taking the districts separately, in Gujarat the area of 6,900 acres, under the crop, is no less than 92 per cent. below last year's and 89 per cent. less than the average. Where the early crop has not already withered it is fast perishing for want of moisture, while the lack of late rains prevented the rabi sowings. The area in the Gujarat States is 100,000 acres, being one-fourth of the average, the crop having only been partially sown in Baroda and Kathiawar, where there were favourable early rains. Since then, however, it has withered in Baroda and is elsewhere withering. The Deccan area is about half the average, being 90,000 acres. Early sowings were made in the north under favourable rains, but there were no rabi sowings owing to the absence of late rains. In the south there was a deficiency of moisture from the beginning, and very little of the oilseed has been sown. In Khandesh and Nasik the drought has caused an almost entire failure of the crop; though in other parts of the Deccan the September rains revived the portion of the crop that had not already perished. The Deccan States have only 260 acres, which are in no better condition than those in the British districts. In the Karnatak, where the area is 21,400 acres, or 60 per cent. less than the average and 54 per cent. below last year's, there has been an improvement in the state of the crop by the September-October rainfall, though previously a great deal of it had been hopelessly injured. The Karnatak States have also suffered considerably from drought. In Konkan, while the crop has suffered in places, it is in other parts reported to be in fair to good condition; and in the Konkan States it is stated to be fair to middling, though the area has decreased 22 per cent. Sind has 106,000 acres, being 2 per cent below last year's and 34 per cent. below the average. Except at Karachi, where it is poor, the condition of the crop is fair, and this description also applies to the 3,800 acres in the Sind States.

The annual report of the Agra Medical School for the period ending in May last may be considered satisfactory. There were 195 male students on the rolls in April last, 45 of whom passed their final examination and 150 remained in the school. Owing chiefly to an increase in third year military pupils, the numbers in the highest classes have been more than maintained during the year. There was, however, a notable decrease of civil students in Class III. Since the examinations in May, fifty new pupils have been admitted to the school bringing the number of students up to the sanctioned total of 200. Private students have increased from 12 to 22, the result of imposing a small tuition fee of Re. 1 per mensem and an annual dissection fee of Rs. 5. In the final examinations there was a general decline in the average number of marks obtained in the various classes as compared with the previous year. The quality of the work done throughout the school was, however, with the exception of Class I in the military section, much about the same as last year. In the first year civil class, the average number of marks fell from 517 to 415, but this appears to have been due to the discontinuance of the chemistry lectures in consequence of the absence of a constant water-supply. The second year military and third year civil results show an increased mark average. There was a decline of the average in the first half professional examination, certain pupils having done so badly that the Principal recommended the reduction of their scholarships. Colonel Hutcheson, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, however, suggests the desirability of discontinuing grants to undeserving pupils when there are many competent lads anxious to take proper advantage of the facilities offered by the school. Of female students there were during the year 63, as against 59 in the preceding period. Six passed the final examinations and obtained diplomas. In all the classes for female students there was a slight falling-off in the examination results. The sum of Rs. 688, has accrued as interest on the Lady Macdonnell Fund of Rs. 24,000, set apart for the training of lady doctors, and for the first time "Macdonnell Scholarships" were to be awarded to deserving students during the current year. The conduct of the students is stated to have been uniformly statisfactory throughout the year. The Government Review of the report acknowledges the services of Majors J. J. Pratt, C. P. Lukis, and Geoghegan, and Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, who during periods of the year had charge of the office of Principal of the School, and to Miss Yerbury, M. D., who was in charge of the Lady Lyall Hospital for ten months of the year.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 5 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

At the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, held yesterday afternoon, it was declared that 64 out of 80 mills at present working in Bombay had expressed their willingness to join the short-time movement. The resolution in favour of short time passed at the previous meeting was confirmed and a sub-committee consisting of the Chairman (Mr. Greaves), Mr. Wacha, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and the Secretary, (Mr. Paton), was appointed to draw up an agreement for giving effect to the resolution.

The establishment during the current year of cantonment hospitals at Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Meeanmir, Multan, Umballa, and Nowshera has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The Darjiling-Himalayan Railway was to be re-opened for through traffic yesterday. If the journey should actually be accomplished without interruption, a smart thing will have been done.

Master Lawrie, son of the proprietor of Mashobra House, near Simla, has been bitten by a mad dog.

The fete organised at Naini Tal at the end of last month by Lady MacDonnell and Lady Luck in aid of the up-country Nursing Association, N. W. P. and Oudh branch, realised a net profit of Rs. 3,500. A fresh nurse has been engaged by the Association, and is expected to arrive from England shortly; and it is hoped that a fifth nurse may be added to the establishment by the end of the year.

At a meeting held at the middle school, Rajkote, to consider measures to be adopted for the help of the poor a Managing and Works Committee was appointed and a subscription list was opened. Captain T. W. Wodehouse, Assistant Political Agent, Halar who presided, promised a monthly grant from the Rajkote State equal to the amount of the monthly subscriptions collected from the public.

Correspondence is published between the Indian Tea Association and the Ceylon Planters Association regarding the proposal to urge the abolition of the English import duty on Indian and Ceylon tea. The former brings forward the opinions of all political economists ancient and modern, to prove that the reduction or remission of tax results in increased consumption. The Ceylon Association having resolved not to join the movement for the abolition of the import duties, the Indian Association quotes the views of the Ceylon and chairman to prove their case.

The affairs of the Madras Municipality appear to have been in an unsatisfactory condition during the past year. The total Municipal receipts came up to about 15 1-3 lakhs of rupees, being practically the same as the amount realised during the previous year. The expenditure, however, amounted to 18 lakhs of rupees as against 17 lakhs during the previous year; but as the year under notice opened with a balance of 3 lakhs, there is still left a small balance of about 40,000 rupees. The chief items of expenditure were 6 1-2 lakhs for public works, 4 1-2 lakhs for conservancy, 1 1-2 lakhs for interest on loans, 2-3 lakh for lighting and half a lakh each for education an[illegible]pitals. The ominous feature about Madras M[illegible] finance is that, while expenditure is y[illegible] increasing and exceeding the receipts, the balance in hand is rapidly becoming smaller and smaller; and if matters do not improve, must s[illegible] be extinguished.

The Government of India have been called upon to decide a rather curious question. Wealthy natives, under rules provided for the purpose, sometimes deposit their wills in sealed covers with the Government, and it has lately been noticed that of the wills so deposited many lie unopened long after the death of the testator, whose wishes may thus remain unfulfilled. The question has thus arisen whether action should be taken by the authorities to bring the existence of such wills to the notice of the persons presumably interested, or whether the wills should be opened in the Government offices if not claimed after the testator's death. The decision announced by the Government is that "it must be left to testators to make their own arrangements to cause effect to be given to wills thus deposited." And it is added: "There are obvious objections to any interference on the part of the Government in the matter."

Mr. George Irving presided on Friday night over the annual meeting of the Caledonian Society held at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The report and balance-sheet having been presented, the chairman expressed the regret of all present that the president, Mr. W. B. MacTavish, was unable through illness to preside. It was announced that sixteen necessitous cases had been dealt with during the year. The reports and accounts were adopted; Mr. MacTavish was re-elected president; Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, vice-president, vice Mr. D. R. Lyall, gone home; the committee was re-elected and also Mr. Gulliland, honorary Secretary, and Mr. James Campbell was appointed honorary treasurer in place of Mr. Ireland. It was announced that the usual dinner would take place on November 30th to celebrate St. Andrew's day, with Sir Patrick Playfair as chairman. A committee was elected to make the necessary arrangements.

A syndicate has been discovered in Montevideo which has been insuring the lives of poor young men for large sums of money and then procuring their early death in order to collect the amount of the insurance policy. Three cases have occurred, and nearly £10,000 has been collected. The syndicate has other policies to the amount of £30,000. The ringleaders have been arrested. The companies affected are the New York, Equitable Company and two local companies.

From recent accounts received in Vienna there would appear to be something more than the normal condition of unrest in Albania. According to the native Albanian malcontents, their situation has become unbearable. The last straw on the camel's back would seem to be a refusal on the part of the Turkish authorities to grant passports to Albanian merchants. This unwarrantable measure, coming at it does after deeds of systematic violence and oppression, has naturally exasperated the Albanian victims of Turkish misrule.

Information from the Turkish side received by the "Politische Correspondenz" reports continued agitation among the Albanians of the district of Kossovo. These latter are, however, said to be divided, one party being in favour of the Governor, Hafiz Pasha, and the other against him. Outrages on the Christian population are reported, together with sanguinary conflicts between certain clans of Albanians and the Turkish troops. Further particulars of the condition of affairs in the neighbourhood of Ipek, Pristina, and other localities in that part of Turkey testify to the existence of a general state of anarchy.

A picturesque figure disappears from the Church Congress and the ministry of the Anglican Church in Father Ignatius, who announces his intention to retire into "lay communion." In a lengthy manifesto he asserts that the archbishops and bishops, while they will tolerate any species of heresy or unbelief, are "very energetic in suppressing Catholic worship to gratify ignorant, godless bigots; and even forbid incense to be used during the Eucharistic offering, though God himself commands it." Under these circumstances, he feels that he "cannot, as a faithful Christian, take part in the ministry" of the Church of England.

The *Figaro* publishes an article on a project, which it is said is being promoted by an English syndicate, for the construction of a railway from Alexandria to Shanghai, to compete with the Russian Trans-Siberian line. "It is," the journal remarks, "an imperialist enterprise, which would have the immediate result of producing a great moral impression in Asia, and of striking the imagination of its 800,000,000 or 900,000,000 inhabitants, yellow, white, or brown. British prestige in the Far East will go up several notches the day the first English train steams into the station at Shanghai. Dividends will come later."

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Oct. 9, Dr. Lukacs, Minister of Finance, presented the estimates for 1900. In accordance with the law for the introduction of a currency unit for the Monarchy, the estimates have been drawn up in kronen instead of florins as formerly. The public expenses and receipts, which are payable in gold, and which have hitherto been inserted in the Budget either at their nominal value or at a premium, will in future Budgets be reckoned in kronen, 42 gold florins being taken as equivalent to 100 kronen. The ordinary expenses are set down at 948,937,257 kronen and the ordinary receipts at 991,724,642 kronen. The ordinary estimates thus show a surplus of 42,787,385 kronen. On the other hand, the extraordinary expenses amount to a total of 103,744,564 kronen under the heads of non-recurring expenses and reproductive outlay against extraordinary receipts amounting to 62,788,762 kronen, leaving a deficit of 40,955,802 kronen. Taken together, the ordinary and extraordinary estimates show a total expenditure of 1,052,681,821 kronen and a total revenue of 1,054,513,404 kronen, the net result being a surplus of 1,831,683 kronen.

Pourparlers are going on between Count Clary, the new Austrian Prime Minister, and the representatives of some of the principal Parliamentary sections. It cannot yet be said with any degree of certainty what turn events will take, but it scarcely seems to be apprehended in Parliamentary circles that the repeal of the language ordinances, which is immediately to precede the opening of Parliament, will lead to violent obstruction on the part of the Young Czechs. There is a good deal of agitation among the Czech population of Bohemia, but if their representatives in the Reichsrath were to resort to extreme measures—that is to say, to the actual obstruction of business—they would in all probability be left to their own devices by the other groups of the majority. Some lively scenes may be expected, but between this and the opening of the Reichsrath the new Cabinet will probably have found a working majority for the most pressing business on hand. Beyond that, all is uncertain. There is nothing to show that what is considered in some quarters as a slight improvement in the situation is anything more than temporary. Several of the most competent authorities are thoroughly pessimistic. They do not believe that the repeal of the language ordinances will prove to be anything more than an expedient for the purpose of securing the election of this year's delegation. Even if a coalition of parties including the German Liberals were to follow, it is difficult to believe that the present critical condition of this portion of the monarchy could be tided over for any length of time. What we are witnessing at present is, at the best, a streak of blue sky in a storm-clouded firmament. It can hardly be accepted as warranting a more hopeful view of the general political outlook.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE POSITION AT LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

All was quiet at Ladysmith yesterday and to-day. The Boers are closing in and placing their big [illegible] in position.

SORTIE FROM MAFEKING.

A sortie was made by the Mafeking garrison on the 24th instant, when they found the enemy in a strong position to the North.

THE WATERWORKS CUT OFF.

The Boers have cut off the waterworks from Mafeking, but the tanks contain an ample supply for the garrison.

THE FIGHTING AT KIMBERLEY.

Tuesday's fighting at Kimberley is officially confirmed.

Among the casualties were Lieutenant Lowndes and Lieutenant Bingham, of the Royal North Lancashires, severely wounded, and Lieutenant McClintock, of the Royal Engineers, slightly wounded.

THE GUNS AT GLENCOE.

General White telegraphs that three Boer guns found in position at Glencoe were dismounted and disabled.

THE BOER LOSSES.

The Boer losses on the 20th inst. amounted to five hundred men.

THE STRENGTH OF THE BOERS BEFORE LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

A balloon ascent has been made, which has ascertained that the Boers are from 16,000 to 20,000 strong, and form a semicircle to the north of Ladysmith.

They are strongly entrenching themselves, and detachments are also working round to the rear, and will probably cut the railway communications to the southward.

SMART CAPTURE BY THE BOERS.

Boer patrols have captured 1,500 mules close to Ladysmith, together with their entire kit.

DUNDEE ABANDONED.

General Yule's Column has abandoned Dundee.

A COMPOSITE REGIMENT FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

A regiment is being formed to serve in South Africa, which will consist of upwards of 150 each of Horse Guards and 1st and 2nd Life Guards, and is to be ready to embark in a week.

THE KAISER'S FAREWELL TO THE ROYAL DRAGOONS.

The Emperor of Germany, as Colonel of the Royal Dragoons, has telegraphed, biding farewell to the regiment and hoping for their safe return from South Africa.

MORE TRANSPORTS ENGAGED.

Six more transports have been chartered to sail before the 10th November.

OPENING OF THE BOER ATTACK ON LADYSMITH.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 30, 5-20 A.M.

The Boers began shelling Ladysmith with their forty pounders at five o'clock, this morning, but were silenced after seven shots from the British guns.

The Boers are now advancing in the British left flank.

CAPTAIN HALDANE'S WOUNDS.

A private telegram, which has reached India, states that Captain Haldane, late A. D. C. to Sir William Lockhart, is severely wounded in leg.

THE ELANDSLAAGTE BATTLE.

FURTHER LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

The following casualties have been reported among the troops sent from India to South Africa:—Privates Robert Dale, Wm. Match, Edward Ellis, 2nd Gordons, previously shown as missing, were killed on the 21st October; Jas. Donaldson, David Johnstone, Henry Davidson, 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, previously shewn as wounded on the 21st October were killed; Henry Stewart, 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, died of wounds on the 27th October. Davis Pennis, 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, committed suicide on the 27th October. William Stone, 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, died of wounds on the 26th October. Lance Sergeant Thomas Pearman, and Private William Dodds, 19th Hussars, were slightly wounded at Ladysmith on the 28th October.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

LONDON, Oct. 29

Sir Edward Low will succeed Mr. Dawkins on the Viceregal Council.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 29.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with mails of the 20th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

Sir J. Forrest, Premier of Western Australia, has informed the Legislative Assembly that he is prepared to vote for the reference of the Commonwealth Bill to the people.

The Mortality of the City of Madras increased from 16,000 during the previous year to 20,000 out of a population of 4 1-2 lakhs. Fevers, which are very prevalent in an endemic malarial form, accounted for 5,500 deaths; bowel complaints for 3,000; cholera 800; and small-pox only slightly over 100, while there were some deaths from plague, all of them having been of imported cases. On the other hand, there were 18,700 births (9,700 being males), being the same as during the previous year; the infantile mortality, however, rose from 370 to 400 per mille. The effects of famine were felt by the appreciable rise in the prices of staple articles of food, the price of rice having risen by about 25 per cent. and that of ragi by 33 per cent.

Colonel Sir Gerard Smith, Governor of Western Australia, with others, has been sued by the Bank of New South Wales for the recovery of an overdraft of 5,700*l.*, advanced to an hotel company at Coolgardie, the defendants being the guarantors. The defendants allege that the bank was negligent in realising its security, and that assets worth 15,000*l.* were sold for 2,000*l.* A letter from the Governor to the manager of the company, written after he had been entertained at luncheon at the hotel, was read in court. It was as follows:—"I am much pleased with the balance sheet, showing a profit of fifty per cent. per annum. The place is bigger and more commodious than I had expected, and it has a big and increasing business" Evidence was given to show that the letter was sent to England and was used to assist the sale of the shares of the company.

SERVICE NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

Amongst projects, which have had to be abandoned for the present, owing to the pressure on Government finances due to famine, is that of the buildings which were to have been erected for the accommodation of the Royal Artillery at Manora, at a cost of about five lakhs of rupees.

The Government of India sanctioned Lieutenant-Colonel Suart, R.A., Kirkee, acting as Colonel on the Staff, R.A., Bombay Command, when Colonel Stevens goes on half pay, and until return of permanent incumbent, General Blaksley.

Brevt. Lieut.-Col F. H. Kelly, R.E., is appointed Commanding Royal Engineer, Loralai, and Major J. E. Dickie, R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer, at Peshawar.

Lieut. J. E. Craster, R.E., is posted to the Bombay Military Works.

Lieut.-Col. Birdwood, 10th Bombay Infantry, Capt. Britten, 10th Bombay Infantry, and Nursing Sister, Miss Corie, are permitted to return to duty in India, while Captain Ford, 4th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Casserly, 20th Bombay Infantry, have two months' extension of leave at home.

Sir Alfred Gaselee leaves Simla on tour, on the 7th November, his dates thereafter being 10th Quetta, 19th Karachi, 24th Mooltan, 26th Meenmeer, and 28th Umballa.

AFGHANS NEW.

Afghan winter has commenced, and Sardars Habibullah and Nasrullah Khans have arrived in Kabul from their summer residences at Hirdki and Chibiltar respectively, and the Amir is expected there from Balibagh shortly.

FRONTIER NEWS.

One who has escaped out of the four men from the Kurrum limits, carried off last week by Massozai badmashes, has got back to British Territory and reports that his companions are being held to ransom. The tribe will be called to account.

CHOLERA AT KEJ AND PANJGUR.

Cholera is reported still to be raging in Kej and Panjgur, but is beginning to abate in Lasbela and Pasnir.

COMPENSATION FOR EXCHANGE.

A despatch has arrived from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the reduction in recruit and pension boy establishments of Madras and Bombay Commands, and instructions are issuing for gradual absorption of them until the numbers on the rolls shall be one half the present authorised strength.

The Government of India have decided that any further claims to exchange compensation allowance in connection with the military or marine departments shall be submitted with the necessary particulars by the officer under whom the applicant is serving to the Controller, Military Accounts or Examiner, Marine Accounts, as the case may be, the latter forwarding it with report to the Lieutenant-General commanding, or head of the department concerned from whom the necessary certificate under the rules will be issued. Claims which Accounts Authorities consider doubtful, or in which their opinion is not accepted, will be forwarded to the Government of India for orders.

RIFLES DELAYED BY RAIN.

RANGOON, Oct. 30.

The column of 100 rifles, which was to have left Haka on 25th of October, to disarm the Klangklang tract, has been detained by rain, but will proceed as soon as the weather clears.

LORD CURZON'S TOUR.

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 30.

En route to Poona Lord Curzon will cut off to Aurangabad and pay a flying visit to the Ellora Caves, as the Nizam's guest on the 15th November. The visit will be private, no representatives of the Nizam being deputed to meet the Viceregal Party at Ellora. Lord Curzon will inspect Doulatabad fort at the same time.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The West Ridings, who go to Colombo, will be partially relieved by two companies of the Cheshires, who leave here on Wednesday.

TOUR OF SIR ROBERT LOW.

POONA, Oct. 30.

Sir Robert Low arrives in Poona on the 16th proximo from Mahableshwar, and leaves Poona on the 17th for Tour in Sind and Quetta Districts.

EXPECTED VISIT OF THE VICEROY.

Lord Curzon is expected to arrive in Poona on the 9th November. A guard of honour of 100 rank and file of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, and a squadron of the 1st Bombay Lancers will stay at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

Three cases and 3 deaths are reported in the city to-day, the total mortality being 7: in the Cantonment 1 case, and in the district 43 cases and 46 deaths have occurred.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, extra, arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

ADEN, Oct. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Goorka, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112½
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-16
Bar Silver	26 5-8

THE 27TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS.

The 27th Inniskilling Dragoons who form part of the Irish Brigade proceeding from Ireland to the Transvaal are delighted at the chance of a brush with the Boers whom they have previously met and defeated. "Tell Inniskillen," they said to a press representative "that we will not sully her name. If we get the chance we will add another honour to the flag and the castle." One non-commissioned officer added—"And if we meet these American-Irish Fenians out there, God help them." The battalion is an exceptionally fine one physically, and is exceptionally well suited with officers. Some officers are 6 feet 2 in. and others over six feet in height. Colonel Thackeray is in command, and the other officers include Major Charley and Major Saunders. The average height of the men is 5 feet 8 1-4 in., and the average weight 12 stones, so that the momentum of the 27th would be a difficult thing to stop.

According to investigations made by the Spinners' Guild, the total number of spindles now at work in Japan is 1,346,301. In addition to these 123,152 spindles will soon be working in several cotton mills which have just been started.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA Oct. 26.

Simla grows daily emptier. The Mall is encumbered with packing cases which will carry down to various emporiums in the plains such goods as have been rejected of Simla shoppers, even at the much advertised half price of the sales. That feverish period of commercial activity is over, fresh placards announcing phenomenal bargains no longer appear on the Khud sides or the backs of weary and indifferent coolies. Sales are as exciting in Simla as elsewhere, the thing that you want is never in them. At the present moment, for example, the domestic demand is for blankets, jaeger underclothing and soft coals. Do you find these things included in an October sale! Never. Perhaps they may be "reduced" in May or June, when you have your gymkhana subcription to pay and your house-tax, and your pony-tax and your servant-tax, and can't possibly afford them. Besides it will be weather then in which a poor man can keep warm. just now it is not. Every day the snows stand out, whiter and sharper on the horizon and one admires them less—until after breakfast, not at all. Every day the Ladies' Mile grows bleaker, and if you would get comfortably round Jakko you must go before tea. Every day it is a little harder to turn out of bed into a freezing bathroom than it was the day before. The season visitors are practically all gone, but a contingent we have still with us—"Poojah" pilgrims mostly, from Bengal. One knows them by their somewhat flabby appearance and the number of hours they insist in spending out of doors. They seem to think it is the end and object of life to stroll round Summer Hill or buy a postage stamp on the Mall. You may possibly meet them wearing a look of rapt anticipation and moving rapidly—they can't stop, they are going out to tea. That is about the only form of entertainment they come in for, poor dears; everything else is over. It is too cold for At Homes, no longer possible for twenty-five people to sit round a dhurry and eat small cakes and watch four lucky ones play tennis. It seems an effort even to give a dinner party, such a function in the last week of October is the last straw that breaks the camel's back, the poor dining, capering, bowing, grimacing camel that has borne the season's gaieties to the bitter end. Practically the only current invitations are to tea and a fire—there is a real comfort and relaxation in that, besides the news as to how his Excellency's inoculation against plague is affecting the A. D. C.'s and many other trifles which gain in magnitude as the season wanes.

There has only been one kind of news during the past week here, and that has been the news from South Africa, where so many of us have friends, and not a few brothers and husbands. "Anything more in?" has been the constant anxious question on the Mall, asked of each and everyone at all likely to have earlier information than his fellows, and as day by day the long list of killed and wounded has grown, and we have heard of the more than decimation of the half battalion of Gordons who were in camp here little more than a month ago, and of the deaths of such well-known Simla personages as the gallant General Symons and Colonel Sherston, and the wounding of Captains Adam and Haldane, who in the capacities of A.D.C.'s at Viceregal Lodge and Snowdon respectively, were putting us into our rickshaws but a few weeks back, one feels that the struggle touches us very closely indeed. It is noticeable that despite the supposed jealousy of the War Office, the campaign has been so far almost altogether an Indian "show." And with our late Commander-in-Chief, head of the Natal forces, Colonel Ian Hamilton, but recently A.Q.M.G. here, leading the Infantry Brigade in the bloody fight at Elandslaagate, and the late Umballa Brigadier, the head at Glencoe, we feel that Simla has a special share in the honours as well as in the sorrows of the war. The casualty roll of Glencoe, long and full of alas! familiar names as it was, was so illumined by the brilliancy of the victory it had bought, that the price did not seem so enormous. In the case of Elandslaagte, however, though the success achieved was even more decisive, we were kept in suspense so long for the names of those who had fallen, that when the list arrived it was hard to see the bright side of the affair. Thus Simla, last Tuesday afternoon, was in gloom, and one met set faces on the Mall and the old criticism of the War Office growing ever sharper. What people say here is, that but for the arrival of the Indian Contingent, things in South Africa might have gone badly, while, as it is, a loss of life has occurred, which could have been avoided but for the scandalous delay in the sending out of the troops from Home. England is rich, and since her army is microscopic, it can the easier be kept properly equipped and ready for service. The first Army Corps at least, should be like a fire-brigade, able to start at a moment's notice, wherever in the Empire conflagrations may occur. This is what has all along been said by military critics in England, and if the result of the present lamentable breakdown is to bring it into effect, the Gordons and the Cape Light Horse will not have sacrificed themselves at Elandslaagte in vain.

After the Transvaal and its stirring news the famine has attracted most attention here during the past week, the statements made by the Viceroy and Mr. Rivaz in Council last Friday having shown what was not previously known, namely, that the area unfortunately affected in Western India is even larger than that afflicted by the now historic famine of 1896-97. Fortunately, the population which will suffer is smaller, but the fact of such a large proportion of it being in native territory, where relief measures will necessarily be infinitely less efficiently organised than in British India, gives cause for forboding. One thing, however, is clear, which is, that the Government is fully alive to the gravity of the situation, and that Lord Curzon means to do all that he can to see that no practicable means of alleviating distress is neglected.

The Chitral reliefs, which are an annually recurring source of some anxiety to the military authorities, have been carried through without disturbance; but in the early part of the week it looked as if there might be a scrimmage on the Waziristan border. To provide against this some strengthening of the frontier garrisons has been ordered during the past few days. The tribal gatherings, however, which were the reasons of the alarm, seem to be melting away without disturbance, and now that the Mullah Powindah has arrived upon the scene with his men, it looks as if the matter would resolve itself into a mere intertribal squabble, with which the British Government need not concern itself, since the whole dispute is beyond the frontier.

Of other matters of interest during the week the inoculation of a number of prominent officials against plague, preparatory to proceeding on tour, is a sign of the times. Irreverent rumour has it that some of those inoculated have found the treatment somewhat less pleasent than they anticipated, but nobody has been at all permanently the worse, and the fact of men in the highest Government appointments coming forward to secure the protection which inoculation affords, is indicative of the confidence which is beginning to be felt in it.

The Philharmonic Society gave its last orchestral concert of the season on Monday afternoon, at the Town Hall. Owing, no doubt, to the general emptiness of Simla the attendance could hardly be called large. It included Lady Curzon, however, and was certainly appreciative. The concert opened with a serenade of Moor's, rendered by the string orchestra with power and expression. Mrs. Branson's name appeared second on the programme. This lady's Russian song, which she sang instead of the one entered in the programme, was much applauded, as was also the charming little French one she gave as an encore. Mr. J. Fox played next Braga's Serenata. arranged as a clarionet solo, and showed himself a conscientious performer on that instrument. The fourth item in the programme was a vocal quartette, charmingly rendered by Mrs. Muspratt Williams, Mrs. O'Dwyer and Messrs. Binge and Braithwaite, which had a well deserved encore, after which the orchestra played a delightful melody by Grieg, quite the best item in a very well arranged programme. Mr. S. Ubstitute, the next performer, was received with some laughter as he proved to be no other than Mr. Braithwaite, the popular and energetic conductor of the Philharmonic Society. His song was received with much applause, of which his accompanist, Miss Barry, deserved no small share, and he was not allowed to go until he had sung another as an encore. The concert ended with a brilliant little Tarentella, well rendered by the orchestra, which was excellently conducted throughout.

CHARGES AGAINST A STATE OFFICIAL.

TRIAL AT GONDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

GONDAL, Oct. 28.

In further cross examination, Vrajlal, the Police Fouzdar, said that he professed to be an expert on all matters deposed to by him in this Court. The position of the seals in all the Dafter books would not be alike on every page.

Here counsel for the defence asked the witness a number of questions whether there could be anything unusual, if the condition of a book or the position of pages were altered, or its pages got loosened, &c., on account of the book being old or much used. The theory of the prosecution was that the accused had removed certain pages from the Gondal book and inserted them in the Dhank book which used to be in his possession, for the purpose of screening a previous offence which would be disclosed if the original pages were not destroyed and replaced by others. The witnesses theory appeared to be that the new pages must have been inserted in the Dhank book, because the position and condition of those pages did not show that they were originally there when the book was first bound. Counsel then produced and handed to the witness other Darbari books which were in similar condition to those under inquiry. The witness continuing, said that the balance of Rs. 52-13-5 did not appear to have been credited on page 282 of the Dhank book. But this amount has been paid in the treasury and credited on the receipt book. He would say that as the amount was not credited on the same day the accused received it, that omission constituted a criminal breach of trust. It was no offence if a Wahivatdar or Talati were to keep the balance with him for some time before it was paid into the "treasury." The pages 271-282 must have been removed from the Dhank book and inserted in another place of the same book some time between 16th June and 13th July 1898. One of the witnesses for the prosecution named Jivan was transferred from Dhank at his suggestion, as his information was that Jivan was tampering with the witness. Witness produced a file which showed that the accussed was on leave for a certain number of days while he was the Dhank Vahivatdar. Counsel then handed to the witness certain police daftar which contained alterations and erasures similar to those in the books under inquiry.

The cross-examination was not finished when the Court rose.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct., 29.

It is reported from Dhandhuka that plague has committed a great have among the residents during the last two weeks. It has a population of 10,000 inhabitents, which is now reduced to 2,000 only most of the people having fled to Bhavnagar and Gogo. It is said that Bhavnagar was recently threatened owing to the influx of the plague striken people from Dhandhuka. Great precautions are therefore taken by the authorities at Bhavnagar. The deaths reported from plague at Dhandhuka are 50 per week, a rate of mortality which is seven times its normal state. Dr. Nowrosji Kavasji Kalianwala was sent there as a special medical officer to give proper instructions to Dr. Baburao, medical officer in charge of the hospital there. The medical authorities are of opinion that the whole town should be evacuated, but as most of the population have left the town, it was thought useless to resort to this expedient. News has been recently received that the rate of mortality has greatly decreased, and the authorities there have been able in a short time to check the spread of the disease to some extent. It is said that at first it furiously raged among the Hindus and afterwards the infection spread to Mahomedans and other people.

As almost all the mills are now working at a loss, the agents of some of the mills have thought fit to reduce the wages of the hands working under them. For this reason the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Shahpur Mills had to stop work last week owing to a strike on the part of the mill-hands. The people returned to work next day, seeing that they will have to starve themselves and their family during this time of scarcity. The owners of the Ahmedabad Ginning Mills and the Aryodaya and other mills have resolved to work their mills four days a week only.

Fifteen cattle died of rinderpest last week, which were kept in the "model cattle camp." in the cantonment. The razing of this disease among the cattle has specially called in the service of Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Bhagwat from Bombay. The infected cattle have, therefore, been segregated.

Another cattle camp has been opened last week in the city, at the suggestion of Mr. Lely, the Commissioner, which is supervised by Messrs. Manibhai Premabhai Shet and Lalshanker Umiashanker.

It will be maintained by the Shethias and the Government servants, who will contribute a certain sum every month to the fund raised in the City. A large number of weak and starving cattle was bought from the Friday fair, which is held every week near the Khas Bazar Gate, and taken to the camp, which is established on the other side of the Ellis Bridge. On Friday the KhasBazar Gate road was seen strewn with carcasses of animals.

The annual examination of the Beramji Jijibhai Medical School took place the other week, while there appeared 203 students to qualify themselves for the entrance test. This year there are only fifteen vacancies and the contest seems to be very keen among the condidates. Candidates, who have passed the Fifth Standard examination of the Educational Department are only allowed to sit in this competitive test.

The file of the Sessions Court seems to be very heavy this month owing to a large number of cases that have been committed by the magistrates from different districts. The Ahmedabad Sessions cases being disposed of, Mr. De Souza, the Sessions Judge, began trying the cases of the Kaira and the Punch Mahal districts. As the Sessions Judge does not get time to do civil work, Rao Bahadhur Chundulal Mathurada, is appointed additional subordinate Judge to hear civil appeals, together with Rao Bahadhur Chunilal Dalpatram, who will also hear original civil suits.

Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Nasarvanjee Nanavaty is empowered to try summarily all cases mentioned, under section 260 of the Criminal Procedur Code, as the criminal work of the talukas of Dhundhuka, Dholka and Viramgam, of which Mr. Nanavaty is in charge, is unusually heavy this month.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

As soon as it was announced that Sir Stafford Northcote, the second son of the late Conservative chief, was in the running for the succession to the Governorship of Bombay it was evident that the event only depended on whether the rumour represented Sir Stafford Northcote's personal wishes in the mattter. It did not seem ever probable that a gentleman of middle age holding a safe seat in the House of Commons, and whose interests seemed to be centred in the regular line of politics, should be anxious to come out to battle with plague and famine in India: but if Sir Stafford Northcote did cherish the ambitious wish there was no doubt that under the present Government he would merely have to let it be indicated. Nevertheless, says the *Pioneer* one cannot pretend to believe that the appointment is the one that ought to have been made in the present circumstances of the Province. The grave state of things there called unquestionably for the strongest man that could be found. Not only is famine upon the land, and the plague still as virulent as ever, but the state of trade is admittedly serious if not critical. In the Lieutenant-Governor, whose office is drawing towards its close in these Provinces, there was available a man who is not only beyond question the ablest man for dealing with the special evils of plague and famine that could be found in India, but who has shown in the North-West that he possesses in a special degree the faculty for acquiring the confidence of the commercial and non-official communities. Many Indian Governors taken from the Civilian ranks find it difficult to conceal that at heart they regard all questions that do not come into the pages of the "Gazette" as of a subordinate degree of importance: Sir Antony MacDonnell has shown from the first that he sees things in another light, and Bombay would soon have realised this. Seldom has there been such a combination of public interests calling for a particular appointment; and seldom has there been such a frank demonstration of the powerlessness of public claims when confronted by the claims of family.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT BENARES.

At Saturday evening's gymkhana, Captain Stalkartt R.A.M.C., Senior Medical Officer, met with a very serious accident. He was standing by one of the hurdles, intending to snap-shot horses taking jumps, when the horse of Lieutenant Spence, of the Black Watch, swerved off, and before Captain Stalkartt could get out of the way he was knocked down and severely injured about the head and face by the horse's hoofs. He was immediately attended to by Colonel Sweeney, the Civil Surgeon and other Medical officers on the spot, and after an impromptu dressing of his hurts, was carried away to the station hospital for further treatment. Captain Stalkartt's condition is considered very serious at present, concussion being feared. This unfortunate accident greatly marred and cast a gloom over an otherwise very enjoyable evening's meet.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

An adjourned meeting of the above Association was held yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of further considering the short time movement in Bombay mills. Mr. J. R. Greaves presided. There were also present on the occasion:—Messrs. John R. Greaves, Acting Chairman, representing Empress S. and W. Co., Ld.; New Empress S. and W. Co., Ld.; Cannaught Mill Co., Ld.; James Greaves Mills Co., Ld.; Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ld.; Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld.; Anglo-Indian S. W., and Manufacturing Co., Ld.; and Leopold S. W. and Bleaching Co., Ld. The other millowners present and the companies represented were:—D. C. Shroff (City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld.); S. A. Nathan (E.D. Sassoon Mill, Jacob Sassoon Mill, and Alexandra Mill); D. J. Tata, R. D. Tata, and Meherjibhai N. Kuka (Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld., and Central India S. W. and Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Manmohandas Ramjee and Vithaldas D. Thackersey) Western India S. W. and Manufacturing Co., Ld.; Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld.; Hongkong Mills Co., Ld.; and Hindustan S. and W. Co., Ld.); Bamonjee D. Petit (Manockjee Petit, Dinshaw Petit and Bamonjee Petit Mills, Framjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.; Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld.; and Mazagon S. and W. Co., Ld.); Ghordhandas Khataw, and Mulraj Khataw (Bombay United S. and W. Co., Ld.; Khataw Makanjee S. and W. Co., Ld.; and Britannia Mills, Ld.); Dinshaw E. Wacha and D. Morarjee Goculdas (Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co. Ld.; Sholapore S. and W. Co., Ld.; and Mahalaxmee S. and W. Co., Ld.); Jamshedjee A. Wadia (Standard and David Mills Ld.); H. K. Khambatta (Peroo Mahomed S. and W. Co., Ld.; and Goolam Hoosein Allana Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.); E. R. Kote (Lord Reay Mills Co., Ld.); D. M. Jeejeebhoy and Dinshaw D. Patel (Jubilee S. and W. Co., Ld.; and Coorla S. and W. Co., Ld.); S. D. Khote and P. C. Sethna (Gold Mohur Mills Co., Ld.); M. W. Fakira (Carimbhoy Mahomedbhoy and Ebrahimbhoy Pabany Mills, Ld.); Damodher Lakhmidas and Veerjee Lakhmidas (Lakhmidas Khimjee S. and W. Co. Ld.); Mathuradas Goculdas (Madhowjee S. and W. Co., Ld.); Pranjeevandas Narandas (Saraswites Mills Co., Ld.); Liladhar Valabhdas and Framjee Temuljee (Soonderdas S. and W. Co., Ld; Khandeish S. and W. Mills, Ld.; and Madras United S. and W. Co., Ld.); S. Meyers and D. S. Mody (Standard and David Mills, Ld); Naranjee Dwarkadas, N. S. Glazebrook (Jewraj Baloo Naranjee and the Bombay National Mills); H. Gawthorn, (Kohinoor Mills, Ld.); James P. Chrystal (Southern Mahratta and Mysore Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Purshotam Jeevandas (Bombay Cotton Mills; Co. Ld.); Raghavjee Khimjee (Jam Mills.); Dwarkadas Ranchordas and Ramrao L. Ugrankar) Presidency Mills Co. Ld.); Haridas Naranjee (Union S. and Manufacturing Co. Ld.); Chotalal Ishwardas (Sun Mills, Ld.); and Fred. Noel Paton, Secretrry of the Association.

The Secretary read the following letter dated 24th instant. Dear Sir,—In reply to our telegram of 19th instant to the Japan Millowners' Association to work short time, we have just received a telegram through our Kobe office which reads: "Millowners' Committee cannot decide until special general meeting arranged for discussion during the month of November." This shows that a general meeting has been called for in November for discussing the subject, and that we shall have to wait for a definite reply until then.—Yours, &c.,

Tata & Co.

The chairman:—That is the information before you. In addition to that I have the following information. The total number of mills at work in Bombay is eighty, and we have received replies from 65 mills. There are 21 mills in favour of stoppage, without conditions. There are fourteen mills in favour if the movement is generally adopted. There are seven mills in favour if 75 per cent. agree, and eleven mills are in favour if four-fifths agree. Well, that makes a total of 53 who, more or less, consent to short time. There are four mills who will consent if all the mills in India agree, and there are two mills who will agree if the Bombay, Ahmedabad and Japan mills agree, and there are six who give an emphatic answer that they are not in favour of short time.

Mr. Vithaldas Damoder: Is there any objection to reading the names of those mills who said "yes" and "no?"

Mr. Goverdhandas Khatav said he was one who said "no," but he did not consider it necessary to read the names.

The chairman: If you will allow me, this can come on a little later. Apparently the feeling with a great number of the mills is that short time should be worked, but the necessary figure, whether three-fourths or four-fifths, as the case may be, is not quite reached on the total vote; whilst there are 17 mills who have not answered. The chairman, having read the list of these seventeen mills, said he did not know whether any representatives of those mills were present and prepared to give any answer. If any agents of those mills were present and wished to give an answer it could be recorded.

Mr. Vithaldas Damoder in reply to the chairman, said he could give the same answer for the HongKong Mill as given for the other mills he represented.

The chairman: Well, broadly speaking, three-fourths of the mills consent to this movement. Out of a total of 80 mills there are 50 consentents either in favour of total stoppage, or if the movement is generally adopted, or if 75 per cent. agree, or if four-fifths agree.

Mr. Vithaldas Damoder thought it would be better to have the names read of those who said "yes" and "no" to see if they could persuade them.

The chairman: I have given you the list of those who have not answered. I will give you the information after the meeting. I don't think I can give it you now: we are discussing it.

Mr. Vithaldas said that it would be better to persuade those millowners, who did not agree to the movement. In the year 1889 when a similar movement was made by Sir George Cotton and Mr. Wadia, means were adopted to persuade millowners to work short time, and it proved a great success.

Desultory conversation here took place in the course of which some of the dissenting members were persuaded to join the movement. Some of the millowners explained the reasons which prevented them at first from joining the movement, but they afterwards agreed to work short time under certain conditions.

The chairman said that the result of the agreement was as follows. The mills that were willing to join were unconditionally or conditionally on three-fourths or four-fifths joining the movement. The total number was 64, which represented the four-fifth portion, there being a few mills from which they had not heard, and there were some which declined to join the movement. Practically speaking, he took it that the feeling of the millowners of Bombay was to go on short time. Broadly speaking, the meeting had adopted the proposition carried by the meeting on the last occasion, and which was "that in the interest of the Bombay spinning industry under conditons as at present obtaining, it is advisable to curtail the consumption of cotton and the production of yarn by a stoppage of machinery commonly called working short time. That the working days be 4 days per week. That such short time shall be in force from 1st November until 1st March 1900."

The chairman then moved that a sub-committee consisting of the chairman, Mr. Wacha, Mr. Munmohandas and the secretary, be appointed to draw up an agreement for the purpose of carrying out the resolution passed at the last meeting and confirmed by them that afternoon.

Mr. Nathan having seconded the proposition it was carried.

Mr. Jamsedji A. Wadia, who was not present at the last meeting, made a few remarks with the permission of the chairman. He was of opinion that they should not go on short time unless Japan joined in the movement. He contended that the Japan mills were as dependent upon Indian cotton as the Bombay mills themselves, and he thought that if they waited a month longer and presented a bold front they would induce Japan to join hands with them. Mr. Wadia then expressed his intention of moving an amendment, but he was ruled out of order by the chairman, who said that the matter had already been dealt with by the meeting on the last occasion.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

HINDU COLLEGE AT BENARES.

The first anniversary meeting of the Hindu College was held at Benares on Saturday evening. A very large gathering of the elite of Benares, including Mr. L. A. S. Porter, I. C. S., Commissioner, with Mrs. and Miss Porter, Mr. R. Greeven, Judge, Mr. H. V. Lovett, Collector, Mr. A. Venis, Principal of Queen's College, the Maharaja of Dinajpur, and other local Indian magnates assembled to witness the proceedings in the beautiful hall of the College in the building given by H. H. the Maharaja of Benares. On the proposition of the Maharaja of Dinajpur, Babu Mokshada Das Mitra, president of the local committee, was voted to the chair. A hymn in Sanskrit was recited by some students. Then the chairman delivered his address, which was warmly applauded. A summary of the report was next read by Babu Bhagavan Das, a gentleman who has sacrificed a promising judicial career to serve the College. Then came the prize-giving, followed by a speech by the Principal, Dr. Arthur Richardson; and the proceedings terminated by an address from Mrs. Annie Besant sketching the principles of the educational scheme the College was founded to carry out, and combating certain objections which had been raised. The most successful gathering broke up amid long and continued applause.

A report is current at The Hague that the betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina to prince Joachim Albert of Prussia will be announced shortly. Prince Joachim Albert is the son of the Regent of Brunswick and cousin to the German Emperor.

ARMOURED TRAINS.

THEIR USE IN PAST CAMPAIGNS.

In the long list of published war preparations on both the British and the Transvaal side, the armoured train has already found a prominent place, and it seems practically assured that an outbreak of hostilities will soon find the strategic lines of railroad controlled by each taking the field in person, so to speak. The idea itself, however, is no new one; for although the experiences of armoured trains in open warfare have so far revealed little concerning their more or less problematical value as an offensive or defensive factor, yet there are strong grounds for believing that, cleverly and energetically handled, the armoured train may be capable of influencing the scale in any engagement from a slight skirmish to a pitched battle. Let us first, though, briefly recapitulate the genesis of the armoured train and its active experiences up to date.

We have already, stated states the "Daily News," that the idea is no novel one; indeed it dates from the application of steam-power to methods of transport, for acting upon the theory that no epoch-making invention could long remain without making its influence felt in warfare, wild-cat schemes were immediately devised for the application of steam locomotives, which might to a great extent take the place of cavalry in future campaigns. These machines—their wheels equipped with scythes after the pattern of Boadicea's war-chariots—were to crash through the ranks of the enemy, mincing up those who stood in their path; while a further refinement provided for the emission of noxious vapours, to suffocate those who escaped the rotating scythes! Truly, a terrible engine of destruction, but one which has never yet got farther than the pages of a Jules Verne novel, where, we believe, it assumes the shape of an automaton, bomb-proof elephant. To turn to the records of practical suggestions, it is not surprising to learn that the great strategic value of railroads for the transport of troops (realised as early as the year 1831, when in view of rioting a regiment was conveyed from Liverpool to Manchester on the newly opened line in two hours, in ordinary circumstances a two days' march), soon evolved the idea of utilising the iron-road as a means for the establishment of armoured trains, or, as they were first termed, "flying martello towers," to patrol a threatened coast line. There have been several claimants to the title "inventor of the armoured train," but the honour really rests with a Mr. James Anderson, of Edinburgh, who in 1847 prepared and patented a series of plans, and further submitted a working model of his defensive rolling-stock for the inspection of some distinguished engineer and artillery officers.

Again, in 1849, he forwarded his propositions, which included an estimate for laying down 100 miles of single branch line along the south coast of England, in connection with the existing lines, as the manœuvring area for his trucks, to the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hardinge at the Horse Guards. As, however, the aggregate cost of the special railroads and ordnance carriages was estimated at one million the Commander-in-Chief "did not think it expedient to offer any opinion upon the matter." But a brief description of Mr. Anderson's designs for his armoured trucks will be of more interest than his visionary project concerning the irongirdle with which he proposed encircling the country. The body and form of his patented ordnance carriage was to consist entirely of malleable iron, and to be constructed of two iron frames each 21 ft. in length, 12ft. in breadth, placed one above the other; the upper forming the platform on which the gun selected, a long thirty-two pounder, was to be worked, acting on a centre pivot and friction rollers, similar to those of a railway turntable; while the lower frame and its platform were tobe mounted with six strong springs on six wheels. By means of a pinion and a small vertical wheel, the gun could traverse, while elevation and depression were obtained by the aid of an Archimedean screw, attached to the hinder axle of the truck wheels, and acting on the breech. To insure then equilibrium of the truck when the gun recoiled at discharge, two oblong blocks of castiron, weighing nearly two tons, and resting on friction rollers placed in the upper frame work, acted as ballast, being attached to the axles of all three parts of wheels by strong chains passing over pulleys. Hence, the truck itself absorbed the recoil of the gun above. To further guard the chains against the effect of the sudden jerk, spiral draw springs were fixed to the ends attached to the front axle. For the protection of the gun, truck, and gunners, the extreme ends of the truck were made of semi-circular shape, and the gun and gun detachment shielded by an iron cupola, offering an oblique surface to shots aimed at it. Lastly, the iron sides of the truck acting on hinges and termed "fenders," could be let down to protect the wheels and under-gearing. The total weight of the truck, with gun, ammunition, and men amounted to about 20 tons, and the cost of construction, excluding, the gun, was estimated at £268 5s. 3d. Mr. Anderson continued to busy himself with his designs till the year 1853, but failing to obtain any official support for his "park of flying heavy artillery," then abandoned the pursuit of his hobby, whereupon the idea of armoured trains sank into oblivion.

Although it is impossible to obtain any reliable details, it is certain that the Franco-Prussian war was the first campaign witnessing the use of protected trains and locomotives on the field of battle. In their sorties from Paris the French troops were frequently backed up by the fire of light field-pieces carried in this manner and when the Communists were holding the capital against the Versaillese an armoured train operated upon the railway in the direction of Chateau Brecon, and is said to have achieved its object in silencing the batteries which the regular troops were endeavouring to establish in that position. It is this experience, perhaps, that has given rise to the belief that the French were the original adapters of the idea for the utilisation of permanent lines of railway for the transport of artillery, capable of being brought into action upon the metals themselves. Shortly after the war of 1870, an Englishman, in Mr. Evelyn Liardet, took out a patent for an armoured train, which was nullified by the discovery in the Patent Office of Mr. Anderson's prior scheme. Where the British Army is concerned, Captain Fisher's armour-clad train, used during the first stages of the campaign against Arabi was the first, and so far, only active example of its type. The train was constructed at Alexandria by a party of Bluejackets, and was composed a locomotive and a number of trucks protected by iron rails, iron plates, and sandbags. The engine was placed in the middle of the train, while a Nordenfelt machine-gun was mounted on the leading protected truck, and a 40-pounder on the next. The latter, by means of a small crane carried with the train, could be quickly mounted and dismounted, one minute sufficing from the halting of the train to remount and fire the gun. The vehicles behind the engine conveyed a detachment of skirmishers, while it was found expedient to attach one or two empty trucks in front of the working portion carrying the guns, so as to minimise any danger from the explosion of the mines laid under the permanent way by the enemy. Unfortunately, Captain Fisher had but few opportunities of bringing his train into action, but during a smart skirmish on the Mahmoudiyeh Canal, it came steaming up from Gabarrie, and by throwing some well-directed shells into the very centre of the enemy compelled him to retire with considerable loss. Since then, however, both France and Germany have recognised specially constructed armoured trains as formidable units of fighting equipment; but neither, apparently, have yet gone so far in their experiments as have the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers, who since 1893 have possessed what is probably the completest thing of its kind in the world. The train originated as follows: In the South-Eastern Military District it was found that if ever it became necessary to mobilise the Sussex Artillery Volunteers, there would be with this corps some 300 men, to whom, under the mobilisation scheme, no special duties were allotted; and, further, that there was at Shoreham a 40 pounder breech-loading gun, not destined to any particular embrasure or position. The Brigadier-Major, R.A., then conceived the happy idea of utilising both men and gun on an armoured train, and the support of some wealthy residents in the district being obtained, the project was worked out, and is still being partially maintained at their expense. For constructing the rolling-stock, the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company gave the use of their workshops, and materially assisted with technical advice. The truck specially constructed for the gun (which is mounted on an ordinary field-carriage) consists of a turntable platform pivoted on the centre, and revolving on a circular racer. The gun-detachment is protected by a plating some six feet high round three of the sides, and the gun is fired through an aperture, the recoil being checked by a hydraulic break on its own carriage, and by rising slides on which the wheels of the latter rest, causing the gun to return automatically to the firing position. By an ingenious arrangement of cross-girders, which can be run out, and supported on blocks, a broad base can be obtained for the truck when the gun is fired at right angles to the permanent way; while to increase the stability, the truck can be connected with the rails by strong screw clips. The vehicle, however, has proved itself sufficiently steady on the metals without these last aids, and so slight is the jar to the permanent way when the explosion takes place that a stone placed on the rail remains unmoved. The remainder of the train is made up of an ordinary locomotive and two steel-plated vans conveying a Maxim gun, the men, the horses, the limber, and the projectiles. During the military manœuvres carried out in the South-Eastern Military District, the Sussex armoured train has on several occasions played a prominent part, and acquitted itself right well, although in these mimic operations the Board of Trade regulations have compelled the engine to be in the wrong place, that is, in front instead of behind, or pulling instead of pushing. It should be added that to give the train every opportunity of proving its mettle the South Eastern Railway Company then diverted all traffic from the stretch of line over which it was manœuvring. The train is always preceded by a screen of Cavalry scouts, who signal back if the line be clear, and until it is brought into action every advantage is taken of the concealment which cuttings afford.

Armoured trains mounting field pieces and machine guns are being extensively utilised by the American troops engaged in the conquest of the Filipinos, and it will be remembered that the successful issue of the fight at Calumpit was attributed to the opportune arrival of just such a flying battery.

The main objection raised against the practicability of armoured trains is the suggestion that the enemy, with a few men carrying small parcels of dynamite, could easily destroy the permanent way. Doubtless they could do so if the defender's cavalry stood idle while they advanced for this purpose; hence it must be a *sine qua non* that armoured trains are always accompanied by a strong force of cavalry. Again to guard against the compulsory abandonment of the guns if the train is derailed, Captain Fisher's precaution of including a crane in the equipment should be followed. We note that in the accounts of the hastily constructed British and Boer armoured trains, machine guns, or only very light field pieces, are given as the armaments. Trucks carrying these should certainly have the gun detachments protected by bullet-proof mantlets, but any very high plating, with the idea of keeping out shells, is a mistake. This, indeed, is the weak point in the Sussex gun-truck, for the erection really only offers a good target and an ideal brusting screen. For guerilla warfare, especially in the defensive preparations against raids, armoured trains carrying machine guns only should certainly prove the most useful variety; but when an advance on a large scale becomes possible, the feasibility of the troops being accompanied by more elaborately constructed rolling stock mounting heavier weapons is worthy of consideration. The 4.7 inch quick-firing gun, and even guns of some considerable power, such as the 6 inch breech-loader, would be an interesting experiment. Objection may be taken to their weight but this is a mistake. Artillery experts are of opinion that the gun-truck on the Sussex train would safely carry the 4.7 inch gun, were the vehicle counter-weighed with from five to ten tons of metal; while for heavier ordnance, larger trucks mounted upon bogies could be provided. When in action the pins of these bogies could be securely bolted, curbing their lateral play; additional clips constructed to catch the sleepers; and the strain further distributed by rigidly connecting the various trucks and carriages forming the armoured train. In South Africa, of course, the narrow gauge of the railroads will necessitate great attention being paid to the questions of ebuilibrium and stability; while the probable methods of warfare to be encountered must ensure the most watchful precautions against mines and ambushes.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

RECEPTION AT DELHI.

H. E. the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon, the members of his Excellency's staff, and Mr. Barnes, Foreign Secretary, arrived at Delhi at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. During a halt at Kalka on Friday evening their Excellencies inspected the engine attached to the special train. The locomotive is the first entirely designed and built in India, and has been named the Lady Curzon. Mr. W. A. Driny, General Traffic Manager, E. I. Railway took charge of the train from Kalka, with Mr. Rendell, Locomotive Superintendent. During a halt of a couple of hours at Umballa, H. E. the Viceroy received and talked with General Hector Macdonald who recently arrived to take up the command at Umballa. On arrival at Delhi Lord and Lady Curzon were received at the railway station by the civil and military officials, including the members of the Corporation, local chiefs and leading natives. Among those present were Mr. Fanshawe, Commissioner; Mr. Douglas, Deputy Commissioner; Sir Bindon Blood, Commanding the district, and his staff, and Colonel Hervey, Colonel on the staff, commanding the station. A guard of honour of the 20th Punjab Infantry was drawn up on the platform with their band. His Excellency after having been introduced to the principal personages present including the Chiefs of Lahore, Patandi and Dojana, entered the carriage which was horsed with an Artillery team. Escorted by a detachment of the Viceroy's body guard and a squadron of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry under Major Kerr, their Excellencies drove to the Commissioner's house which Mr. Fanshawe has placed at their disposal. The streets were crowded with spectators, and were spanned by numerous arches bearing inscriptions of welcome, while the houses of the merchants were picturesquely decorated.

At noon his Excellency received a deputation of the Municipal Committee, headed by Mr. Douglas, Deputy Commissioner, who read an address of welcome, in which reference was made to the development of Delhi during the last decade, and the fact deplored that famine was again overshadowing the district.

His Excellency in the course of his reply said he was happy to observe that in their address they asked him for nothing and complained of nothing, but on the contrary recorded, for the most part, a condition of affairs which testified to good management in the past, reflected existing contentment, and was a good omen for the future. It was twelve years since he was last present as a private tourist in Delhi, and from what he had heard and read he should expect to find in their city signs of a great and remarkable improvement. Much of this expansion they owed to that central position which had always made Delhi a capital city, now of commerce, as once of power; more still to the engineering policy that had converted it into a pivot of so many radiating lines of railroad; and perhaps most of all to the judicious municipal finance that had understood not merely where to tax but where to spare. There were few spectacles more interesting to a traveller, who was also somewhat of a student, than that of cities which in modern times and under novel conditions had recovered or revindicated the fame of an illustrious past. In Italy, Rome; in Persia, Ispahan; in Syria, Damascus; in Japan, Kioto, all of them the former capitals of Empire had caught the spirit of the age, and instead of sighing over a political or Imperial Supremacy that had vanished were found eagerly pushing to the front in the modern march of industry and invention. In Delhi they might see signs of a similar vitality; it had already carried them far and would he believed carry them farther still. Referring to the scarcity, his Excellency said it had been a source of sincere grief to him to learn that the neighbouring districts of the province were severe sufferers from the affliction which had darkened the autumn prospects in so many parts of Northern and Central India. They would perhaps pardon the brevity of his stay in their city on the grounds that he was anxious to visit centres of scarcity himself, and to see with his own eyes how the poor people were faring, and what steps were being taken by the highly trained and gallant district officers to meet the storm that had so swiftly and cruelly broken over their heads. He was confident that he should find them labouring at their posts, and that whatever expert knowledge, human sympathy, or material assistance could contribute to the relief of the suffering peasants would be forthcoming, until the enemy had been finally vanquished and had disappeared. In conclusion, his Excellency said he should have great pleasure in conveying to Her Majesty the Queen Empress the expression of their loyalty and devotion. He expressed his personal thanks for the casket and the address presented to him, noting with satisfaction that the casket had on its lid and sides samples of painting in miniature for which the artists in that part of India had always been famous.

After the withdrawal of the deputation, H. E. received ceremonial visits from the Nawab of Patandi, the Nawab of Lohara, and the Nawab of Dajona.

Their Excellencies accompanied by Sir Bindon Blood and other officers drove out in the afternoon, visiting the Ridge, the sites of the batteries at the Cashmere Gate, and other points of historic interest.

In the evening their Excellencies entertained a large number of guests at dinner. The guests included Dr. Whitehead, Bishop of Madras; Sir Bindon Blood; Mr. Fanshawe, the Commissioner; Colonel Hervey, commanding the station, and several ladies. After dinner the party witnessed from the roof of the bungalow a Bhattack dance by the men of the 20th Punjab Infantry.

On Sunday morning their Excellencies attended Divine Service at St. James Church, known as the Skinner Memorial Church. The Rev. C. Mayhew was the preacher. In the afternoon Lord and Lady Curzon visited the city. They were received at the Jumma Musjid by Mr. Fanshawe, and at the Fort the Connaught Rangers entertained them and Sir Bindon Blood and others at tea.

The departure of their Excellencies from Delhi is fixed for 10 o'clock this evening.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

The following is the list of passengers per Austrian Lloyds s.s. Imperator, Commander T. Klausberger sailing for Trieste on the 1st November from Victoria Dock No. 3. Medical inspection at the dock at 4-30 p.m. on 31st instant.

Mr and Mrs G A Grierson
Mrs L H Kellogg and child
Miss Kellogg and Master Kellogg
Miss E J Morris
Mr A L Wright
Mrs Tellery and two children
Mrs L Rosinske

SURAT NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Oct. 29.

During the week ended 27th instant 23 attacks and 15 deaths from plague were reported, while the total number of deaths from all causes was 88. Coincidentally with H. E. Lord Sandhurst's visit to this City plague has undergone an appreciable diminution.

Government have sent down two military officers, Messrs. Coldstream and Lovell, on plague duty; two European Doctors have also similarly been sent here, a nurse will shortly arrive. There is scarcely any work for them to do as the plague is only sporadic hitherto. Mr. Weir, the Collector, had refused the loan of officers as being unnecessary under the present state of circumstances, but the Government have sent them down all the same. Inoculation is being actively pushed by the authorities here and has been largely availed of by the *Golas* of this city. The number of inoculations made in these people is 3,062. The *Golas* have a population of six to seven thousand men, and the Collector has begun with them in the first instance. Lieut.-Col. K. S. Nariman, the Civil Surgeon, has made 555 operations. This number is exclusive of the *Golas*.

THANA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, Oct. 29.

Mr. Pandurang Waman Tanksali, clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, has been appointed to act as Nazar in the District Court of Thana.—Mr. Kisonji Morarji Desai, Head Master of the Gujrati Municipal School, Thana, has been promoted in succession to Mr. V. V. Natekar, transferred to Dhoolia.

Owing to the scarcity of water the Revenue Officers intend now to construct bunds across the streamlets and rivers in all Talukas of the Thana District for the collection of water, which will be given to the Kunbi cultivators for the use of their cattle, free of charges.

Mr. Ratansi Premji, a wealthy merchant and contractor of provisions for the Thana jail, has now commenced distributing parched grain at Govindji's temple in the Bazaar Peith Street, to the famine-stricken people who arrive here from the famine affected districts of Kathiawar and Gujerat.

Thirteen and twenty-eight Hindoo students of several schools in the Thana District have passed the second and third grade Public Service Examination respectively. Abdul Gani Walad Ebrabim Saghir passed the latter examination. The following Native Christians of Thana have passed the examination in Mensuration and Surveying last month:—Messrs. C. J. DeSouza, P. A. Carvalho and P. J. Kane.

It is stated that the Musalman accused in the Kalyan Hindoo-Musalman riot case have sent in their petition to the Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, requesting him to transfer their case from the Court of Mr. Sitaram Damodhar Ovlekar, an Honorary (Hindoo) Magistrate, to that of a European Magistrate of Thana for trial. They have already engaged the services of Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law of Bombay, to defend their case.

Bal Antone, a native Christian of Utalsar, made a complaint before Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte, First Class Special Magistrate of Thana, against Ganoo Mochi and ten others of Mabarwada for behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner at Utalsar last week. The Magistrate tried the accused on Tuesday and postponed the case until to-morrow.

Dead rats have been found in the quarters belonging to the Medical Subordinates in the Civil Hospital of Thana last week. The hospital assistants and their servants have left the place, and gone to live in tent pitched near the St. John's Church, Pipalpada Ward.

Six births and fifteen deaths (including five deaths from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There have been six cases and five deaths from plague here since Sunday last. There are now seven patients in the Plague Hospital. Two patients recovered and were discharged yesterday. Thirty-three persons are in the Observation Camp to-day. The thermometer readings ranged from 74 to 92 degrees in shade at Thana yesterday.

DOG-POISONING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the complaints now appearing in the local press of valued dogs being accidentally killed by the poisoned meat intended for the homeless and possibly dangerous prowler of the streets, may I ask—

Firstly, whether the police gave sufficient notice to the public before taking such dangerous measures, and, if so, where such notice is to be found?

Secondly, even if such notice were given, how can it prevent valuable dogs falling victims to the carelessness of the men entrusted with the poison?

Thirdly, whether in the event of a valuable dog being accidentally poisoned by the police, the owner can claim damages against them in a Court of Law?

Fourthly, whether it is not high time in this, "the second city of the Empire," to start a Lethal Chamber for the painless extermination of ownerless dogs, like that which has been at work in London and elsewhere for many years past?

Personally, I value my dogs just as highly as I do my human friends, and I would gladly do anything in my power to stop the present barbarous methods of extirpation which inflict unnecessary agony on animals just as highly-organized as ourselves.

LLEWELLYN.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

THE RE-ELECTION OF MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have perused the correspondence on the possible re-election of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy with interest. Native gentlemen may feel pleased when their public claims are discussed by influential Anglo-Indian journals. If your morning contemporary and its correspondents have thought fit to dissuade the Government from re-electing the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy to the local Council the names of those, equally, or more, eligible for the appointment should have been mentioned to allow the public to judge of the efficacy of the advice proffered no doubt with the best of motives. This has not been done, I would not insult the worthy community, whom I have always loved and respected, by assuming that there are not other equally good men and true among them fit to be elected. Government probably know all about this, and as to who are likely to be available and to prove as useful as the present member. It must be borne in mind that the nomination is their own and apart from those selections which the public and others are entitled to make. With reference to what has been said on the other side, I would not, in the first place, presume that Government are going to commit any such thing as 'favoritism,' and in the second place, hamper them from making the best and the most feasible appointmet which lay within their own gift. That the hon'ble gentleman may be holding half-a-dozen distinctions has no more to do with the question under discussion, than that a human breast should not honourably aspire to add one more medal to the long array it may already have. I should not have troubled you with this letter had not certain correspondents entered into personalities, and, on the contrary, discussed the merits and claims of half-a-dozen persons with those of Mr. Fazulbhoy, whose high character, experience of public affairs, levelheadedness and general usefulness arequite the essentials to be considered when other names from among the Mahomedans are adduced. Allow me, Sir, to desist from making any personal recommendations.—Yours, &c.,

D.

Baroda, Oct. 28.

The construction of the Siberian Railway, *Reuter* says, has at present arrived at the following stage:—Traffic has already begun on the Transbaikal line, string from the town of Sretensk for a distance of 557 kilometres. In addition, for 106 kilometres, rails have been laid between Missovoi and the River Selengki. There still remains a distance of 400 versts to be covered by railway, and it is hoped to accomplish this by next December. One can now go from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock by the summer route in 27 days, but this journey will be shortened by 5 or 7 days when the construction of the Transbaikal line is completed. The route will then be subdivided as follows:—From St. Petersburg to Irkutsk, 10 days; from Irkutsk to Sretensk, 2 days; from Sretensk to Khabarovka (by water), 6 days; and thence to Vladivostock, 2 days; or 20 days altogether.

Having completed the Reservist depots, the War Office have now commenced a great scheme on the Millbank estate—the erection of a new barracks and military hospital, the plans for which have been prepared by the architects of the department. The style is semi-classic. The buildings will be three storeys high, built of brick and stone, and will flank the Tate Gallery, with which they will sufficiently contrast. It will take two years to complete the buildings, roughly estimated to cost £250,000. The barracks will accommodate the Army Service Corps and the Royal Army Medical Corps in the Home District, now scattered over London and elsewhere. The buildings will stand on a plot of land, some four acres in extent, on the south side of the Tate Gallery, and will have frontages to Grosvenor Road and a new Road which is being found from Grovenor Road to the new County Council buildings.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Commander E. J. Beaumont, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, via Calcutta, with 2nd Lieutenant W. H. Abell, 1st Middlesex Regiment, Store-Sergt. Jenkins, 35 men (invalids) 2 women and 4 children. She experienced fine weather during the voyage.

MR. DOOLEY IN EUROPE.

IV. AT CLOSE QUARTERS WITH THE DREYFUS CASE.

"Well, Hinnissy, to get back to Rennes. Whin I left off th' air was full iv rumors iv an approachin' massacree. It was still full at daybreak. Exthraordiny measures was adopted to provide again disturbance. Th' guard was doubled an' both policemen had all they cud do to keep th' crowd in ordher. Th' English an' American Journalists appeared at th' thrile wrapped up in th' flags iv their rayspictive counthries. All th' Jews, except th' owners iv Anti-Jew papers fr'm Paris, wore heavy masks an' kep' their hands in their pockets. At four o'clock th' prisidint called th' audjunce to disordher, an' havin' disentangled Gin'ral Merceer an' a former Prisidint iv th' Rappublic, demanded if Mossoo Bertillon was in th' room.

"'Here,' says that gr-reat janius, descindin' fr'm th' roof iv a parachute. Ye know Bertillon, Ye don't? Iv coorse ye do, Hinnissy. He's th' lad that invinted th' system iv detictive wurruk med aisy that they use down in the Cinthral polis-station. I mind wanst afther twas inthrojooced th' loos says to Andy Rahan—he's a sergeant now, be hivins—he says, 'Go out' he says, 'an' fetch in Mike McGool, th' safe robber,' he says. 'Here's his description,' he says. 'Eyelashes, eight kilomethres long; eyes, blue an' assymetrical; jaw, bituminous; measurement, fr'm abaft th' left ear to base iv maxillory glan's, four hectograms; a r-red scar runn in' fr'm th' noomogasthric narve to th' sicond dorsal verteebree,' he says. 'Tis so; I have th' description at home in th' cash dhrawer. Well, Andy come in about six o'clock that night lookin' as though he'd been thryin' to r-run a fut race acrost a pile iv scrap ir'n, an' says he: 'Loot,' he says. 'I've got him,' he says, 'I didn't take th' measuremints, he says, 'because whin I pulled out th' tape line he rowled me eighty hectograms down th' sthreet,' he says. 'But 'tis Mike McGool,' he says. 'I don't know anything about his noomogasthric narves,' he says, 'but I recognized his face,' he says. 'I've r-run him in fifty times,' he says.

"Bertillon, besides bein' a profissor iv detictives, is a handwritin' expert, which is wan iv th' principal industhrees iv Fr-rance at th' prisint time. He was accompanied be a throop iv assistants carryin' a camera, a mutoscope, a magic lanthern, a tub iv dye, a telescope, a calceem light, a sextant, a compass, a thermometer, a barometer, a thrunkful iv speeches, a duplicate to th' Agyptian obelisk, an ink-eraser, an' a rayceipt f'r makin' goold out iv lead pipe.

"'Well, sir,' says Bertillon, 'what d'ye want?'

"'Nawthin,' says th' Coort. 'Didn't ye ask to be called here?'

"'No,' says Bertillon. 'An' ye didn't ask me ayther. I jus' came. Ye said jus' now, "Why do I believe th' Cap.'s guilty?" I will show ye. In th' spring iv ninety-five or th' fall iv sixty-eight, I disraymimber which, Gin'ral Merceer——'

"'Ye lie,' says Gin'ral Merceer.

"'——called on me, an' says he, "Bertillon," he says, "yere fam'ly's been a little cracked, an' I thought to ask ye to identify this letther which I've jus' had written be a frind iv mine, Major Esterhazy," he says. "I don't care to mintion who we suspict, but he's a canal iv a Jew in th' Artillery, an' his name's Cap. Dhryfuss," he says. "It's not aisy," I says, "but if th' honor iv th' Army's at stake, I'll thry to fix th' raysponsibility," I says. An' I wint to wurruk. I discovered in th' first place that all sentences begun with Capitals, an' they was peryod at th' end iv each. This aroused me suspicions. Clearly this letter was written be a Jew. Here I paused f'r I had no samples iv th' Cap.'s writ in' to compare with it. So I wrote wan mesilf. They was much th' same. "Sure," says I, "th' Cap.'s guilty." I says. But how did he do it? I thried a number iv experiments. I first laid over th' letther a piece of common tissue paper. Th' writin' was perfectly plain through this. Thin I threw it on a screen eighteen hands high. Thin I threw it off. Thin I set it to music, an' played it on a flute. Thin I cooked it over a slow fire an' left it in a cool place to dhry. In an instant it flashed over me how th' forgery was done. Th' Cap. first give it to his little boy to write. Thin he had his wife copy it in imitation in Macchew Dhryfuss's handwritin'. Thin Macchew wrote it in imitation iv Esterhazy. Thin th' Cap. had it put on a typewriter an' r-run through a wringer. Thin he laid it transversely acrost a piece of wall-paper, an' whereiver th' key wurrud sponge-cake appeared he was thereby able f'r to make a sympathetic lesion acquirin' all th' characteristics iv th' race an' a dam sight more.'

"'I follow ye like a horse afther a hay wagon,' says th' prisidint, 'hungrily but unsatisfacthrily. Ye do not prove that th' throuble was symotic, mong expert.'

"'Parfictly,' says Moosoo Bertillon. 'I will have me assistants put up a screen, an' on this I will projooce ividince——'

"'Go away,' says th' prisidint. 'Call Col. Frystatter. Mong Colonel, ye thraitor, discribe th' conversation ye had with Col. Schneider, th' hon'rable but lyin' spy or confidintial envoy iv th' vin'rable Impror iv Austhrich, may th' divil fly away with him. But mind ye ye must mention no names.'

"'I know no man more honest,' says th' witness.

"'Thin ye're acquaintance is limited to yersilf,' says Gin'ral Merceer.

"'Col. Schneider,' says th' witness, 'th' Austhrich whom I will designate, f'r fear iv internaytional entanglements merely as Col. Schneider, says to me, he says: "Th' letter pretindin' to be fr'm me is a forgery." "How's that?" says I. "Didn't ye write an' sign it?" I says. "I did," says he. "But some wan else sint it to th' pa-apers."'

"'Thin 'tis clearly a forgery,' says th' prisidint.

"'I wish to ask this witness wan question,' says Gin'ral Merceer. 'Was it the Robin shell or th' day before?'

"'My answer to that,' says th' witness, 'is decidedly, Who?'

"'Thin,' says Gin'ral Merceer, 'All I can say is this wretch's testimony is all a pack iv lies.'

"'Hol' on there!' calls a voice fr'm th' audjence.

"'What d'ye want?' says th' prisidint.

"'I'm th' corryspondint iv th' *Georgia Daily Lyncher*, an' I can't undherstand a wurrud ye say. I've lost me dictionary. Th' people iv th' State iv Georgia mus' not be deprived iv their information about th' scand'lous conduct iv this infamous coort.'

"'Thrue', says th' prisidint. 'France'd soon perish if Georgia shud thransfer its intherest fr'm Fr-rinch coorts to its own sacred timples iv justice. Prehaps some confrere'll lind th' distinguished gazab a copy iv his "Ollendorff"? Mannewhile——'

"'Mong prisidint,' says a white-faced pollsman, 'Judge Crazy de Bare——'

"'Gr-reat hivins!' cried th' prisidint. 'Thin th' quarantine at Oporto is a farce.'

"An' he plunged into th' seething mass iv handwritin' experts an' ex-prisidints iv th' Raypublic iv th' coort-yard below."—*Westminster Gazette.*

GERMAN ENTERPRISE AT SHANGHAI.

Although it was a British-owned steamer that made the pioneer passage of the Upper Yangtse, and demonstrated practically the possibilities of the upper portion of that river, it would seem that certain German firms intend to be early in the field with competing steamers. One steamer has already been built and launched at Shanghai, and others will follow. The following telegram from Berlin indicates the programme of the German firms:—

Germany is slowly but surely advancing her efforts to acquire trade in the Far East. Her present policy is to obtain local and coasting trade, bringing it to ports where great steamers call. It is now announced that she will make a bid for the trade of the Yangtse Kiang, hitherto exclusively in the hands of the English and Chinese. Eight first-class steamers of the style of the new Mississippi boats are being constructed. They are of steel, with powerful engines to obtain great speed, of small draught and thus capable of service on the river throughout the year. Hitherto Yan Kan, 680 miles from Shanghai, has been the utmost point reached by steamers. The Germans intend to ply regularly to Chung King, 1580 miles up the river.—"China Mail."

On the 15th of last month it was by law enacted that the British sovereign should henceforth be received in India in payment of all obligations at a fixed rate. In future, said Lord Curzon, every capitalist who sends his money to the country would know that every sovereign will be always worth fifteen rupees. "The lender and the borrower will be dealing in the same money with a fixed and unalterable denomination." It seems hardly credible that the first to set the example of disregarding the law is the Government itself—in the person of its financial underlings. The mail steamer Egypt which arrived in Bombay on the 21st, brought out a huge crowd of passengers, nearly all of whom, we suppose, landed with gold in their pockets. But when they proceeded to settle at the Customs Office for their luggage they found that the Customs would only take their sovereigns at the rate of Rs. 14-14 each. Argument and protest in such a situation are useless. One cannot leave the gates until the officials are satisfied, and there is nothing to do but to submit to be fleeced. When the same passengers reached the railway offices they found their gold readily accepted at the legal ratio. This incident has surely only to be brought to the notice of Mr. Dawkins to ensure a quick stoppage of any such illegal extortions on the part of the local Jacks-in-office.

THE FAR EAST.

PIRACY ON THE WEST RIVER.

Wuchow, Oct. 4.

Another bold and successful piracy was perpetrated yesterday near Samshui, full particulars of which however, are not yet known here. From information received from Captain Thomas of the s. s. Wuchow, it appears that the Lee Yuen's passenger boat was pirated just outside Samshui, and Captain Thomas, being informed of the fact, gave information to the torpedo-boat. The torpedo boat's machinery being temporarily out of order, she was unable to give immediate chase. Captain Thomas last saw the Lee Yuen towing a Chinese gunboat in pursuit. Details of the method of attack, and of the amount of booty secured are not yet to hand.

You are probably aware that on the 27th September ten pirates went on board the Wing Fat at Canton, and, at dusk, seized the launch just after leaving Kwang Li. She was then taken outside the islands, opposite Samshui and Kumchuk, down the river towards Kongmoon. The pirates obtained 2,000dol. as plunder.

One noteworthy feature of these piracies is the exact information the pirates seem to possess of the state of things on our ships. Was it a coincidence that the Lee Yuen was pirated at the time when the torpedo boat was unable to give chase, or have the pirated spies watching the torpedo boat?

Are the pirates emboldend to attack steamers in the belief that it is pleasing to their rulers? We call to mind the position experienced by various Powers already, viz, Japan, in entering upon possession of Formosa; France, in Tonkin and Kwongchauwn; Germany, in Shantung; and Britain, in Kowloon. In the most, if not all, of these cases, the Chinese officials were supposed to have supported the opposition against the foreigner. Is the piracy on the West River a kindred opposition to the foreigner similarly inspired? If so, the pirates probably exceed their commission

When Wu Wing Tai, Lieutenant-Colonel of the San Ui regiment, received orders to arrest pirates concerned in the recent attacks on steamers, he captured eight men in a Kongmoon theatre, some of whom confessed that they had taken part in the attack upon the Hung Wing launch and afterwards proceeded in her to attack the Macao steamer Tai Ping; others assisted in the piracies of the Wo On and Lee Hang, and others in the attacks upon the Chinese junks Wun Kee and Toong On. Of the eight prisoners, four were natives of Sanui, three were all young men, their average age being about twenty-two years. Some of them shot at, and wounded, the soldiers sent to arrest them.

It is well that the Sandpiper has been supplemented by the Tweed and the torpedo boat. Captain Carr and the other officers and men have no light task assigned them when deputed to sweep the creeks of the West River delta clear of pirates. Mr. Harry Fox, H.B.M. Consul at Samshui, is fully aware of the seriousness of the growing evil, and is most energetic. It is just possible that more ships will be needed before the pirates are suppressed. The delta abounds with hiding places. I know a street in Kongmoon, the houses of which have doors opening conveniently on the creek side; many of the houses look deserted by day but as though they might open their doors to shelter pirates and receive loot at night. With such hiding places every where at hand to receive them, it is not wonderful that they are both daring in attack, and skilful in eluding pursuit.

ROBBERS AND REBELS IN KWANGSI.

On the 22nd ult., it was reported that the rebels were making some headway in Watlamchau and Yung Un. Lately I have heard no more about it. To the N.E. of Lauchau there is said to be a formidable robber band.

DEATH OF BISHOP CHOUZY.

The late Bishop Chouzy, who had lived in China forty years, and spoke several of the Chinese dialects and some of the aboriginal tribes' also—ten languages in all—came down from Kwar Un, having been inoculated with carbuncles whilst nursing a Chinaman who had the complaint. The good bishop passed away on the 22nd ult., and was interred in Wuchow Cemetery.—*China Mail.*

THE RECENT RUMOUR OF A RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

It will be remembered that a short time ago Chinese in the North were excited by rumours of an impending war between Russia and Japan, and to such an extent were these believed that many Southerners doing business in Newchwang, Port Arthur, and Chefoo sent their families to Shanghai and elsewhere for safety. A Tientsin mandarin now in this port gives the following explanation of the origin of the rumours, which must be taken for what it is worth. Two Japanese cruisers were about six weeks ago in the Gulf of Pechili and at one time appeared before Port Arthur. As the cruisers had the appearance of intending to steam inside the port, the Russian officer at the outer singnal station hoisted a signal implying that the port was closed to foreign ships of war. The Japanese senior officer in command of the two cruisers, however, pretended nor to understand the Russian signal and steamed straight for the harbour. At a point nearly half-way inside and surrounded on all sides by forts, the Japanese leading cruiser was met by a steam-launch with a Russian official, who boarded the vessel and verbally communicated the intelligence which had been indicated by the signal outside the harbour, and at the same time warned the Japanese captain that further penetration into the harbour would be resisted. To emphasise the declaration a commotion was observed by those on board in the land forts and soon it was seen that menacing preparations were being made. Russian warships inside the basin were also observed to be hastily getting up steam and altogether matters looked decidedly unpleasant. The Japanese captain then simply bowed out his Russian visitor and the cruisers retired.—*N. C. Herald.*

SMUGGLING CASE AT MANILA.

The Hongkong steamer Diamante has been in serious trouble at Manila. Smuggling is charged against her, and, on the 3rd, the Superior Provost Court rendered a verdict of guilty. The captain was fined 250 dol., the ship's owners must pay 1,500 dol., and two Filipinos will part with 100 dol. and 75 dol. respectively. The trouble came about through the discovery of an attempt to land a lot of goods that were finally traced to the Diamante. During the search which followed, the Customs officials brought to light a large amount of unmanifested goods, and apparently the ship was cleverly prepared for such work, being neatly fitted with false bottomed bunks and old hiding places in many parts. Among the seized goods were four sacks of copper coins, which are of considerable value, as this change is at premium in Manila, and several thousand packages of cigarettes, besides a large quantity of opium and pipes, and various other odds and ends.—*Straits Times.*

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CANTON.

Particulars have reached Hongkong of a most disastrous fire which recently occurred at Canton. In the locality known as Shek Kong a mat-shed theatre had been erected, and other mat-sheds smaller in size had also been put up in the same neighbourhood, which realy bore the appearance of a fair. Hundreds of people had been in the habit of flocking to the place to see the theatrical performances and to witness the cricket fights which took place in the same building. Fantan and other forms of gambling were also in full swing. Some of the flower-boats had also gone and anchored close by. The fire appears to have commenced in a mat-shed eating-house, and to have spread with great rapidity. In the rush which was made for the boats about fifty lives were lost.—"Penang Chronicle."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

October 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

Restrictions:—

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice private telegrams in secret language to and from, or transiting Cape Colony cannot be accepted.

Telegrams to and from Natal are subject to censure of Military authorities. Those in code can only be accepted on production of code books for verification.

All telegrams exchanged with South Africa are subject to scrutiny at Aden.

Under instructions of British Government a military censorship has been established at Aden on all telegrams transiting Cable Aden Zanzibar. All private Telegrams whether in Code or plain language, transiting Cable Aden Zanzibar, are subject to Censure of Military authorities at Aden. Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Columbia. Telegrams for the interior can be accepted, except for the following Offices. Cartagena Barianquilla Cucuta Ocana and Bucaramanga.

Restrictions on Private Telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to Telegrams addressed to Madeira.

State of communication:—
Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted.
Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.

Telegrams for Madagascar except Majunga are subject to delay during the period of October to March owing to daily storms experienced.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 28.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Protul Chandar Chatterjee MA BL of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of sec 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict Cap 67 the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that H E's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The services of Mr H J McIntosh of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept.

The services of Mr H Jowers of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces with effect from the 11th Aug 1899.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officer are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague duty:—Major F G Pollock 7th Bengal Cavalry; Major P J H Aplin 7th Bo Infy; Capt A J Shaw 15th Madras Infy; Capt H A Moore 45th Sikhs; Lieut A H Ommanney Corps of Guides; Lieut R I Chamberlain 12th Bengal Cavalry; and Lieut T K Gaskell 29th Madras Infy.

The services of Lieut C A Law 1st Batta Wiltshire Regt were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty on the 17th Sept 1897.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty:—Lieut A N Lovell 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent and Lieut J C Coldstream 10th Bengal Lancers.

The services of Capt J J Bourke M B B Ch I M S Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the dates noted against their names:—Lieut H H Cobbe 13th Bengal Lancers a Commandant in the Burma Military Police 7th Nov 1899; and Lieut A T Kirkwood an Assist Commandant in the Burma Military Police 17th Nov 1899.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Revd J H Collins Chaplain of Dagshai are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Veterinary Capt F Joslen Offg Principal Lahore Veterinary College is appointed Supt Civil Veterinary Dept Rajputana on his return from leave on medical certificate with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment.

Veterinary Lieut J Farmer Officiating Supt Civil Veterinary Dept Rajputana is until further orders posted to the Govt Cattle Farm Hissar with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Veterinary Capt Joslen.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major W H Neilson M B I M S (Madras) an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class is posted on return from furlough as Agency Surgeon in Bhopawar with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major R Shore M D I M S (Bengal) an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Residency Surgeon in Mewar is granted furlough for nine months under Article 340 (b) (iii) (2) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Major H R Woolbert, M B. I M S (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Residency Surgeon in Mewar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt H G Carnegy I S C Fourth Asst to the Political Agent in Kathiawar is appointed to be First Asst to the Resident at Baroda substantive pro tempore.

Capt L Impey I S C a Political Agent of the 4th class is appointed on return from furlough to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class and is posted as Political Agent in Alwar.

Capt R B Berkeley I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd class is appointed on return from furlough to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class and is posted as Asst to the Govr General's Agent in Rajputana with effect from the date of assuming charge.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Don Pompeyo Diaz Cossio as Consul for Spain at Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut E G Drummond I S C Qr Mr Khyber Rifle Corps for one year; and Pension Service 5th year commenced 28th Sept 1899.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Agency Surgeons of the 2nd class under the Foreign Dept:—Major W H B Robinson I M S (Bengal) and Capt E W Hore M B I M S (Bengal).

Capt R L Kennion I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd (Offiting 1st) class and Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir is granted special leave for six months or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col A B Stopford Royal Artillery to be Colonel on the Staff Royal Artillery Head Quarterters Madras Command with the temporary ranks of Brigadier-General while so employed vice Col A A Saunders R A whose tenure has expired.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col G Wingate I S C Asst Commissary-Genel 1st class to officiate as Commissary-General with effect from the 7th October 1892 vice Brevet-Col C MKeighley I S C who has vacated.

Lieut A W Daldy, I S C 21st Regt of Bom Infy (Marine Battn) to be Depy Asst Commissary-Genl 2nd class on probation.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J H Moore Royal Army Medical Corps is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army vice Colonel E Townsend Royal Army Medical Corps transferred to the Home Establishment.

Lieut Col O E P Lloyd V C Royal Army Medical Corps to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army with the temporary rank of Colonel vice Colonel temporary I B Emerson Royal Army Medical Corps granted leave out of India.

STAFF CORPS.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Second-Lieutenants—R N S Gordon; B E A Manson; H F Burton; W H Jeffery; W F C Gilchrist; and A H Watts.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut V E Musparit The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt officiating squadron officer 3rd Regt of Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Madras.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—To be Surgeon-General—Col David Sinclair M B C S I in succession to Surgeon General Charles Sibthorpe CB FR CPI who has vacated.

NATIVE ARMY.

1st Regt of Bengal Lancers—Jamadar Mazhar Ali Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Fazal Ali Khan to be Jemadar vice Muzaffar Ali deceased.

2nd Regt of Bengal Lancers—Jemedar Ganga Dat to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Ram Kala to be Jamedar vice Ram Singh transferred to the pension establishment.

30th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal In—Jamedar Sundar Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Harnam Singh to be Jemadar vice Kan Singh transferred to the pension establishment.

32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)—Subadar Fateh Singh to be Subadar-Major Jemedar Rur Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Bhag Singh to be Jemadar vice Jagat Singh transferred to the pension establishment.

23rd (Or Wallajahbad) Regt of Madras (Light) Infy—Jemadar Krisnasami to be Subadar and Havildar Muhammad Ziyauilah to be Jemadar vice Abdul Ghafur deceased.

The Body Guard of H E the Govr of Bombay.—Dafadar Bhagwan Singh from the 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers to be Ressaidar vice Sohel Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

29th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bombay Infy (2nd Baluch Battalion)—Havildar Burhan Khan to be Jemadar vice Amir Shah promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

Major General Walter Stuart Hore Bombay General List Infantry has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieut Col Russick Lall Dutt M D I M S (Bengal) Civil Surgeon Hooghly is permitted to retire from the service subject to H M's approval.

Major L H Vidal Indian Staff Corps has been transferred by the Secy of State for India to temporary half pay subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

On the recommendation of the Govt of India H M's Govt have been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers with effect from the dates specified: From the 7th June 1899 in room of Colonel C F Hughes C B Staff Corps succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Surma Valley Light Horse—Lieut J G Knowles to be Capt vice Chamney promoted: and Second-Lieut H Montgomery Crozier to be Lieut vice Knowles promoted.

1st Battn Calcutta Volr Rifles—Lieut Fritz Noetling resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander J H D St John R I M is appointed to officiate as Port Officer Bassein vice Commander P. Downes proceeded on furlough.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut E Baranardiston R E Asst Engr 1st Grade State Railways is on return from Foreign Service granted by H M's Secy of State for India leave without pay from the 5th Oct 1899 to the 25th Novr 1899.

It is hereby notified for general information that H M's Secy of State for India in Council has sanctioned the construction of an extension of the Anand-Petlad Railway from Petlad to the port of Cambay a distance of 20.78 miles at an estimated cost of Rs 11,07,180.

Mr Romesh Chandra Gupta passed student of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways Traffic Dept Class III Grade 4 and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

Mr H H D Butterfield Accountant 1st Grade attached to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts Madras is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Accounts.

The Admiralty have received a letter from the Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, giving the movements of thirty British men-of-war in the Chinese and adjacent waters, including the ships stationed for the time being at Wei-hai-wei, Ichang, Hankow, the Pagoda Anchorage, Chun-king, Hong Kong, Samshui, and Yokohama.

Rowlands' Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,502 tons, Captain J T Hirst, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

The P and O Co's s s Socotra, 3,896 tons, Captain F H Hill, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London, 7th Oct., with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain J M Tyrell, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Rangoon, 17th October, brought a general cargo.

The s s Jubeda, 2,133 tons, Captain J Tindall, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Jeddah, 18th October, brought a general cargo and 20 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

The s s Baron Belhaven, 1,413 tons, Captain A G Parker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 16th October, via Colombo, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Mackinnon Makenzie and Co.

The Anchor Line s s Hispania 2,213 tons, Captain S [illegible] arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (22nd Sep[illegible] via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following [illegible] gers:—Miss B Bartley, Mr J Douglas, Mrs Durba[illegible], Mr W E Durham Waite, Mrs L Graydon, Mrs H[illegible], Miss J Hutton, Mr and Mrs Spencer, T Hanky, Mr R B McCornack, Mr J P Philps, Lieut A T S Rundie, and 2 deck.

The German East Africa Line s s S[illegible]tan, 1,781 tons, Captain C Babusack, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Marmugoa, Lamoo and Mombasa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Framroze, Pestonjee Doctor, Mr Hirjee Mawjee, Col C M Keighby, Miss Phillips, Mr F F Pereira, Mr H D R Hunt, Mr Karmalli, Rehamtoola, Mr David G Green, Mr Richard, V Campbell, Mr P Valladares, Mrs M M Whitenbury, Mr Vassonjee Lilladhur, Mr Mawjee Vassonjee, Mr Vassonjee Callianjee, a gentleman and 353 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Captain F Vibert, R N R, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major G O Coates, Mr J J Tavaria, D B Cavarana, Mr C A Cumroodin, Mr Keekabhoy, Mr Syedally Abdoolhoosen, Mr Cullen, Mr Rogers, Captain Morris, Miss Barbour, Mr Lindsay, Mrs Whitworth, Mr J C H White, Mr A C Manson, Mr E R Wetherall, Rev G McKelre, Mr R R Cox, Mr G Brown, and Mr F W Byrde. During the voyage she met strong westerly wind from Acheenhead to Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 30.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
H M S Pigeon		Mowbray			Royal Navy
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Joosub
India	1811	Martinolich			A Montechoff
City of London	2056	Scarff			F F & Co
Ellora		Wilson			M M & Co
Vadala		Boon			M M & Co
Mohammadi	1917	Krikson			B & P S N Co
Sutlej					P & O Co
Dilwara		Mann			Transport
Jubeda	2133	Tindall			H C Joosub
Clive		Beaumont			R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—October 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Dido	3127	Pickering	Karachi		F M & Co
B	Mozaffari	1387	Griffin	Kobe	31-10	B & P S N Co
C	Haidari	1563	Clarke	Kobe	31-10	B & P S N Co
F	Bezwada	3270	Tyrell			M M & Co
H & J	Goa	1217	Gimblett	Zanzibar	3-11	M M & Co
K	Vadala	2161	Boon	E Africa	2-11	M M & Co
O	Hiroshima Maru	2035	Yoshizawa	Japan	3-11	N Y Kaisha
P	Lindenfels	1862	Kenneweg	Antwerp	3-11	G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownager	31-10	Shprd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Manilla	2580	Gavino	Genoa	10-11	F Baldovino
2	Australia	2292	Tait	Liverpool	1-11	W& A G & Co
3	Imperator	4140	Klausberger	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
4	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	7-11	P & O Co
6	Hardwick Hall	2676	Cameron	Karachi	1-11	K N & Co
10	Socotra	3896	Hill			P & O Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langbourne	London	4-11	P & O Co
11	Pemba	987	Martyr	Karachi	3-11	M M & Co
16	Bisagno	1509	Magazino	China	4-11	F Baldovino

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dwarka	759	Livingstone	Karachi	31-10	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Carthage	5198 tons gross				P & O Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime. or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Coromandel s	Vibert	Shanghai, Oct 10.
30	Socotra s	Hill	London, Oct 7.
	R I M S Clive	Beaumont	Rangoon.
	Hispania s	Abrey	Glasgow, Sept 22.
	Baron Belhaven s.	Parker	Rangoon, Oct 16.
	Kerbella s	Willis	Calcutta, &c.
	Mazagon s		Moji.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Chindwara s	Hirst	Calcutta, &c.
	Sultan s	Bohusack	Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Coromandel for China, &c.
" Bezwada for Calcutta, &c.
" Socotra for China, &c.
" Carthage for Aden.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES

WILL PROTECT YOU
DURING THE MONSOON
Against Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia.

WHY POISON YOUR SYSTEM?

With such dangerous drugs as Quinine, Mercury, Antipyrine, and Opium, when you can be absolutely certain of a cure with a few doses of Munyon's harmless little pellets. If you are exposed to bad weather, carry a Rupee vial of Munyon's Cold Cure in your pocket, take an occasional dose, and you can prevent the onset of a cold or influenza. At the same time, this simple precaution may save you from coughs, sore throat, bronchitis, and pneumonia, which have their beginning in a cold.

Munyon's Cold Cure will positively break up any form of a cold or influenza inside of twenty-four hours. Old colds, new colds, and obstinate colds cured in a few hours. Price One Rupee. When the cold reaches the lungs or bronchial tubes the Cough Cure should be used alternately every half-hour with the Cold Cure.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, cures all bronchial troubles, and allays soreness and pain in the chest from lung diseases. Price One Rupee.

Munyon's Homœopathic Home Remedy Company put up a separate cure for nearly every disease. At all chemists, mostly ONE RUPEE. "Guide to Health" free.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.; Jumma Musjid:—DARA BROS.; Crawford Market:—D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.; Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co.; Poona:—BEYNON & Co.; Igatpura, Lonauli, Mhow Bhusawal and Nagpur:—The CO-OPERATIVE STORES; Nagpur J. J. VELLOZ; Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.; and all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

An interesting feature to military men in the Paris Exhibition will be the "Avion" flying machine of M. Ader, of Auteuil, Paris, which was tried at the Camp Satory. It has an aeroplane in the form of wings, and their spread can be altered at will. Two four-bladed propellers placed in front on parallel axes are driven by two 40 horse-power steam engines placed vertically and heated by alcohol from two reservoirs, between which the aviator sits in a chair, with guards to keep him from falling off. Over his head is the steam condenser, and to right and left are handles for altering the surfaces of the aeroplanes or wings. The speed of the screws can be varied at will. The total weight of the machine and the aeronaut himself is 256 kilogrammes.

The official tests of the Mauser pistol by the United S Army experts show that at ranges of from 50 yards, it is the most effective weapon of its t in the hands of a good marksman as good as ki enson, Lee-Metford, or Mauser Rifle. It a Kreg-Jo without reloading. The bullet has a fires ten sho kel-plated copper jacket, and weighs lead core and n a round hole on entering the 85 grains. It ma leaving, and on striking a bone flesh and a gash on often shatters it.

Some time ago we mentioned that remains of a mysterious animal, the mylodon, had been found in South America. The mylodon is either extinct or nearly extinct, and its peculiarity lies in the bony plates of the skin. A Swedish expedition, under Herr Otto Nordenskjold, has found bones not fossilised and a skin inside a cave of Terra del Fuego. The skin, with its "plate armour," is covered with flexible hairs and is as large as that of a young boar. The debris of its lair shows that it cannot have been dead so very long, and confirms the hopes of those who think the creature still extant.

The "Castel Beranger" is a new style of dwelling, invented by M. Guimard, a French architect, and erected at Auteuil. It has gained the City of Paris prize for the best facade of the year. The inventor has published a monograph giving a full account of it which may interest British architects.

In his experiments on wireless telegraphy made twenty years ago, Professor Hughes, F.R.S., employed his microphone to receive the electric waves, that is to say, as a "coherer." All coherers are a species of microphone. That used by Marconi and others is of metal, but M. Tommasina has returned to the carbon forms of Professor Hughes, and finds them quite as good or better than metal ones.

Andree had thirteen buoys on his balloon, painted blue and yellow, and covered with a net-work of copper wire. They were ballasted with lead, and the copper cork carried numbers and the words, "Andree, Polar Expedition," in French. Under the stopper was a cavity for holding despatches. A spiral staff above the stopper bore the Norwegian flag. They were to be thrown out at intervals, and the last, as well as biggest, at the nearest point to the Pole which the balloon had attained.

The projected railway from Constantinople through the Euphrates Valley to the Persian Gulf will run through the supposed site of the Garden of Eden between the Tigris and Euphrates. The line will save five days on the road to India, and open up a fertile country where most products can be raised.

The chestnut trees of the Avenue Louise, Brussels, are said to suffer from the electricity of the tram line. The leaves turn brown and fall in August, but they bud again in October, and the trees then bloom a second time. The chestnuts on the side of the Avenue opposite the tram line behave in the ordinary way, dropping their leaves in late autumn and blossoming only in spring. The electrical current for the trams passes underground and is supposed to affect the roots.

The experimental agricultural station of Wisconsin has found in cheese-making the principal change in the albuminoids during the ripening process is dependent on the fermentation of the milk itself, and not upon the bacteria.

Far Western railroads use weed killers of petroleum vapour ignited and brought to bear on the weeds within the track, so as to burn them. Compressed air is forced through the oil to produce the vapour; a barrel of oil serving for a mile of track.

Mr. S. D. Roper in "Appleton's Popular Science Monthly" takes Sir W. Crookes to task for underestimating the wheat lands of Canada. Sir William's figure was 12 million acres, but Mr. Roper makes the extent about 100 million acres, of which 20 millions are in Assiniboia, 14 millions in the valley of Saskatchewan, and 15 millions in Alberta. He is afraid that Sir William has unintentionally done injustice to Canada by his statement of the case.

Of late years the "Horseshoe" Falls of Niagara have been V shaped, but quite recently a fall of rock restored them to their original form, and beauty. Since 1842 to 1890 some 275 million cubic feet of rock have fallen away.

Cape Colonna, the ancient Sinium, has been visited by archæologists who have laid bare the foundation of the marble columns on it and proved that they represent a temple to Poseidon (not Athene), which corresponds with the temple to the god on the island of Ægina opposite.

About 30 miles from the shore in the Bay of Plenty, North Island, New Zealand, lies White Island, which contains a crater lake of dark green colour, emitting clouds of sulphurous fumes from active blowholes. Large beds of sulphur and gypsum are found on digging below the surface of the ground.

The "Practical Engineer" recently described an invention for enabling the guard of a train to shut and lock the doors of a train simultaneously by turning a handle in his van. The motive power is compressed air, carried along the train by flexible couplings like those of the Westinghouse brake. The shutting is slowly done so that nobody will get his fingers caught.

Pencils made from slate dust by hydraulic pressure are made in Tennessee. They are more popular than solid-cut pencils of slate.

A single talk by telephone between New York and St. Louis recently cost 716 dollars. The price by day is high, but in the night, from eight p.m. to six a.m., the charge is dol. 1 a minute.

A ship canal from Georgian Bay to Montreal is projected, which would save 725 miles in the carriage of grain from Chicago to Liverpool. All but 29 miles would be open river and lake waters.

Cornell University has a forestry department, of 30,000 acres in the Adirondack mountains. Students work at theory during winter and in summer in the field. The professor is John Gifford.

St. Louis, United States, has adopted an electrical street-sweeper. The brush is revolved by an electric motor instead of the wheels, and with advantage.

Germany, like the United Kingdom, has prohibited the use of saccharine in making beer. Belgium places it on the footing of a medicine, and France does not permit the use of it as food.

A long communication to the *Photographische Mitteilungen*, by Herr J. Rheden, shows how any careful amateur who has leisure time and good apparatus for ordinary work may make useful contributions to an important branch of photographic record; a branch of record which should ultimately lead to a considerable extension of our astronomical knowledge. It is pointed out that personal observations as to meteors are subject to so many sources of error as generally to be almost valueless, whereas photographic records made with such apparatus as is possessed by many amateurs may embody in themselves such data as shall make them of the utmost scientific importance. A finely constructed stand with driving clock is quite unnecessary, as star trails are quite as good datum marks as the point-images obtained when the camera is driven. In fine weather and with highly sensitive plates (25 deg. to 26 deg. Warnerke), an objective working at *f*-4 will give trails of stars at the equator down to the seventh magnitude. Although each magnitude gives 2·5, the amount of light of that magnitude standing below it in the series, it must not be assumed that the photographic relation will be strictly the same in all cases; still, an objective 2·5 times less intense may be considered to register one magnitude less. Further, it may be considered that a meteor of the first magnitude must travel at a speed of 244 times (or 2·5 to the sixth power) to produce a trail corresponding in intensity to a star of the seventh magnitude. Such considerations as the above, without those numerous details which concern the actual operator, will be quite enough to show how the starry heavens may not only form a datum chart as to position, but also a photometer for determining intensity, and obviously it is at the times of the periodic meteor showers that records are chiefly to be made.

Delicious, wholesome and not dear.

When buying a tin of Van Houten's Chocolate Drops, or a similar tin of Van Houten's Chocolate Croquettes, the purchaser gets a splendid kind of Chocolate, in a convenient, edible form, and after it has been tried, the flavor is certain to be pronounced "Delicious!"

Those who prefer the Tablet form can procure the Chocolate in that shape, and also in small Bars.

Van Houten's Chocolate, of irreproachable composition, forms a splendid and delicious snack when on a pic-nic, a journey, or when out for a spin on the wheel.

Taking into consideration the quality of Van Houten's Chocolate, it is not dear.

S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ON

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
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Ayer's Hair Vigor preserves and beautifies the hair, giving it length, strength, and luster. It restores the natural color to the hair in every instance.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one great cause of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and thus checks the hair from falling out.

If your blood is poor and thin and filled with impurities, the Hair Vigor cannot do its best. You should take a thorough course of treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla at the same time you are using the Hair Vigor. This will cleanse your blood, invigorate your nerves, and improve your health in every way.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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Possesses the following
Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND
STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London,
England.
EPPS'S COCOA.

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
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Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
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LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
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Give instant relief, pleasantly and harmlessly, in HEADACHE, INFLUENZA, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, RHEUMATISM, SLEEPLESSNESS, TOOTHACHE, TIC.
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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

BUILD UP and PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH
and Fortify the System against Disease with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. IMPORTANT EVIDENCE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
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60	25	12	5

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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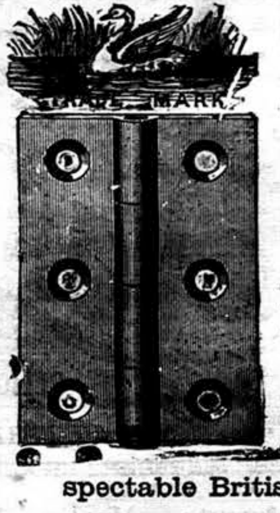

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One "Sparklet" the equivalent of 1½ bottles Soda Water.

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UP TO DATE PRACTICAL INVENTION
FOR
MAKING ANY AËRATED WATER YOURSELF
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AËRATING ANY LIQUID WITHOUT DILUTION,
WITH THE SPECIAL BOTTLE AND
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You Aërate
What, When, & Where
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INVALUABLE in every Home.
RECOMMENDED by the Medical Profession.
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